LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**INSURANCE.**

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 208— BOMBAY SATURDAY DECEMBER 31 1927 ONE ANNA

**WELLINGTON CINEMA**

DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT!

Magnificent Scenes in Natural Technicolour. & The Adorable Bewitching

A SUPERBLY GORGEOUS NEW YEAR FESTIVE PICTURE!
A RIOT OF COLOURED MAGNIFICENCE AND SPLENDOUR!

**GLORIA SWANSON**

Woven into a fascinating Story of a Girl's bid for fame behind the footlights.

THIS WEEK.!

In a Glorious Paramount Picture of LOVE—LAUGHS—GOWNS—GASPS— GAIETY AND NOVELTY!

**STAGE STRUCK**

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

**Daily Edition.**

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
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| Yearly ..... | Rs. 3/2. | Rs. 4. | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**After all your old Favourite**

**CIGARETTES**

Manufactured by the well-known Cigarette Manufacturers

**Messrs. R. & J. HILL, Ltd.,** London

Reputed for their well-known brands since 1775 A. D., are arriving next week.

**Do you know their Name?**

**If not Inquire of the distributors.**

Cinema star Photograph enclosed in each packet.

Distributors :—ISHVERDAS & CO., P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

**SAVE EYES**

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

**Income-Tax & Super-Tax**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

**"Second To None"**

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

**The Atank Nigrah Pills**

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

*For a full list of all our preparations write to :—*

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

## BANKING

**SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.**

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
*Branches* :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

**SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.**
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE :

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.
Managing Director

## INSURANCE

**ORIENTAL**

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

**1926 Another Year of Record Progress**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEW ASSURANCES. | 1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 | |
| | 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 | Increase Rs. 59,08,000 |
| | 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 | Increase Rs. 94,97,000 |

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A. A.I.A. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

**INSURE it with "BIRLA"**

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

**BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,**
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No.

## CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN, desirous of earning Rs. 300/ per month at home. Particulars, against one anna stamp. Gupta C/o. Post Box No. 2032 Bombay.

A R631

WANTED—Young energetic men with thorough knowledge of Gujerati, Hindi and Marathi languages to work as Salesmen with a European Firm on liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 2071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R629

WANTED.—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for infallible medicines for Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. Pay Rs. 50/- plus commission. Apply with references to H. BHATTACHARJEE AND CO., [illegible]hat, Chittagong."

R618

[illegible]NTED.—UNEMPLOYED for immediate employment. No Commission. [illegible] anna stamps. BHARATSEWAK [illegible] Naiwara DELHI.

R616.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR French red APPLES, thin skin walnuts 11 lbs. basket Rs. 5/4 each. Stoneless appricots, shelled walnuts, chesnuts, figs, sultanas, raisins, black currants 6lbs. basket Rs. 5/ each. Thin skin almonds, assorted dry fruits 6lbs. basket Rs. 6/. SHISHOO & SON, Srinagar.

F R632

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A respectable FINANCIER immediately to help a litigation worth lacs of rupees of property. Apply Box No. 2070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

F R628

## PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be addressed to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
[illegible] House Road, Bombay.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

DECENT and MODERN FLATS in Hakim Buildings at Ripon Road. Rent varying from Rs. 23/- to upwards, suitable to conveniences. Please apply to BHAIYA, within.

C R613

TO BE LET.—for Hindus only, ROOMS BLOCKS, and SHOPS with good accommodation at Forjett Taracc, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply To K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay. (Rent Rs. 13/- to Rs. 45 only.) Telephone No. 23643.

C R597

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WANTED—English make, small size secondhand, not much used motor car. American make also can be accepted. Apply Box No. 2072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R630

## FOR SALE.

### FOR SALE.

572 Calico Looms of 30" to 56" Reed Spaces of George, Keighly's make.

Preparatory machines for Spinning complete from Cards to Roving for 12 small preparations.

All the above machinery is in perfect running order. For further particulars, apply to,

THE KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

R620.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, Standard Visible Typewriter. Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28575C.

**NERVES POWDER**

STRENGTHENS THE NERVES

Half a teaspoonful to be taken twice daily with ½ to ½ a seer of milk. For man or woman alike.

A bottle of 16 doses for only Re. 1-4

Packing and Postage FREE.

UNANI DISPENSARY,
WAKOLA, — SANTA CRUZ

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mufussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### OFFICE TO LET.

LARGE GROUND FLOOR OFFICE TO LET on Ballard Pier Road. Premises recently occupied by W. Crowder and Co., Ltd. For further particulars and inspection of premises apply to:—

The Joint Liquidators,
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
C/o A. F. Ferguson and Co.,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20484.

29726

### NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 9297|151.

WITH reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 7694|151, dated the 23rd July, 1927, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following rule:—

"23. Regulation of vehicular traffic on Grant Road Cross Lane and New Foras Road—

(a) Grant Road Cross Lane from its junction with Lamington Road to the Grant Road Railway Station is closed to west bound traffic;

(b) New Foras Road from its junction with Lamington Road to the Grant Road Railway Station is closed to east bound traffic;

(c) The archway under the Frere Bridge on Grant Road is closed for vehicular traffic proceeding to the Grant Road Railway Station."

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th September, 1927.

29742

### LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.
Under the Auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.
13th February to 27th February, 1928 (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
Ladies' Singles
Ladies' Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries close on Wednesday, 8th February, 1928. Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from:—

E. ROSE,
The Hon. Secretary for Lawn Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Bombay.

29713.

### NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) per Share will be paid on and after the 21st January, 1928, between 12-0 to 3-0 p.m. (B. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th December, 1927.

By Order of the Board.
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1927.

29747

### NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 (Rupees Twelve) per Share will be paid on and after the 16th January, 1928, between 12-0 to 3-0 p.m. (B. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th December, 1927.

By Order of the Board.
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1927.

29747

### NOTICE.

VICTORIA GARDENS

[illegible] Weather Annual [illegible] for sale in the Victoria Gardens. Apply in the Office.

## AUCTION SALE.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 313 BALES BLACK DORIA DYED AT THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of January, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., at their shop near Moolji Jetha Market in Shaik Memon Street, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Fraim and Jacob Fatall:—

98 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 2210, 40 yards.

28 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 1210, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Mr. K. H. Hillal:—

89 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 2210, 40 yards.

32 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 1210, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Peress Bros.:—

50 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 2210, 40 yards.

16 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 1210, 40 yards.

Auction Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### Messrs MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammam Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID JACOBEAN AND BLACK-WOOD CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONE COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE BY ROSE & CO., MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Under instructions from Capt. Cooper, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at 11, Queen's Road, Fort, Jacobean dining tables, chairs and sideboards Chesterfield suites, silver cabinets, writing tables, Cottage piano, cabinet gramophone by Rose and Co., carved centre tables, bureau, ice-chest, Jacobean and plain almyrahs and dressing tables, iron beds, marble tables, hat-stands, teapoys, meatsafe, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

1 Calcutt 2 seater motor car with electric fittings in good working order.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

## BANKING

### Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. 23,00,000 |

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery Montgomery) |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Okara (dist.) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Can |
| Amballa City | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Bombay | Jhang | Quetta |
| Cawnpore | (Maghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| Culcutta | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| Delhi | Kasur | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Ferozepore | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Meerut City | |
| Hafizabad | Multan City | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ,, 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | ,, 96,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED | As. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 79,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 31 Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 1928 | | | |
| 7 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | MALOJA‡ .. | 20,837 |
| 14 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 28 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,553 |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA ‡ .. | 16,568 |
| 11 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 5,019 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,986 |
| 25 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 10,302 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK@† .. | | 10,502 |
| 21 ,, | CHINA$ .. | | 7,952 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 ,, | MOOLTAN‡ .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 Apr. | RANCHI .. | | 16,550 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,502 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJA‡ .. | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 12 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA‡ .. | 16,568 |
| 2 June | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA * | 10,986 |
| 16 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 10,572 |
| 30 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £88, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £75, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA." on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about, | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 12th Jan. | DUMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 15th March | DUMANA .. | 8,457 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DUMALA .. | 8,44 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| x31st Dec. | TASMANIA M. | .. | Straits and Japan |
| 1928 | | | |
| x5th Jan. | KIDDERPORE | .. | Staits, China and Japan. |
| x13th ,, | HIYEIZAN M. | | Straits & Japan |
| 17th ,, | KHIVA | .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 7th Feb. | KALYAN | .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 31st Dec. | CHAKLA .. | | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 1928 | | | |
| 2nd Jan. | VITA .. | | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 4th ,, | KHANDALLA | | East & South Africa. |
| 4th ,, | BARODA .. | | Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 6th ,, | VASNA .. | | Basrah via Karachi. |
| 25th ,, | xELLORA .. | | Mombasa. |

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| Sat. 31st Dec. 1927. | Sunday, 1st January 1928. | Mon. 2nd Jan. 1928. |
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### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. G. Lely as Honorary Consul for Siam, appointed at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.

Mr. C. T. Everett appointed as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay provisionally.

Major G. T. Fisher to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden vice Captain H. M. Poulton, transferred.

Mr. Dinkarrao Aburao Shirole to be Deputy Superintendent of Police on probation and to attach him to the Central Police Training School, Nasik for training.

Mr. A. H. Gearing, Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from the 13th February 1928 or from the date of relief.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 25th January, 1928, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, is posted to Ahmedabad for practical training for a period of one year under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Sholapur; Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., Asstt. Collector Belgaum are appointed Magistrates in their respective districts.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., on return to duty to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Secretary to the Legislative Council vice Mr. J. R. Dhuraudhar, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr E. Gawan Taylor, I.C.S. is granted leave on average pay for three months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from 22nd March 1928, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. B. Irwin, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 1st March 1928 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. M. J. Lukhit, Deputy Collector, is granted with effect from 1st March 1928 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Commissioner of Excise vice Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. L. Dias to act as Superintendent of Excise, Bombay Sub-division, vice Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. D. Nariman, Personal Assistant to the Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, is granted with effect from the 1st November 1927, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Superintending Engineer on Special Duty, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-seven days combined with leave on half average pay for such period as would bring the total amount to eight months with effect from the 5th March 1928 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, to act as Superintending Engineer on Special Duty during the absence of Mr. Lowsley on leave or until further orders.

Mr. A. B. Timms, Executive Engineer, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by leave on half average pay for twenty-one days.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Executive Engineer, Quarries Division, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 5th April 1928 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, Executive Engineer, is extended by four months' leave on half average pay.

Mr. E. O. Sampson, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, is appointed [illegible] charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. E. T. C[illegible] on leave.

Mr. R. P. Pa[illegible] History and [illegible] stone Colle[illegible] with effect [illegible] on average pay [illegible] days [illegible]

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# ISLAM-TOLERANT AND PROGRESSIVE

## MOSQUES IN THE WEST

## LORD HEADLEY'S ADDRESS AT TABLIGH CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Lord Headley delivered at the Tabligh Conference at Delhi:—

President of the Reception Committee and Brethren-in-Islam,—

It is not because I believe in Islam, that I wish to see my beliefs shared by my fellow-beings, but because I consciously believe that real human progress and true fellow-feelings for all the human race can only be achieved through the spread of Islamic principles. Everyone in the world looks for peace, and yet peace is nowhere. Civilisation, with all its modern achievements, though a blessing of God, has become an instrument of oppression and persecution. Religion, though it came everywhere from the Lord to bring the snarling elements of humanity into one harmonious whole, has unfortunately become the very source of discord and dissension.

Religion, if from God, must soar above petty racial possessions. It should not interfere with the habits of the people, if they are not injurious to its truths or damaging to humanity in general. It should inculcate love and reverence to all religious teachers, prohibiting speaking ill of others' spiritual heroes.

A true religion, therefore, should not come to fan the fire of hatred and disaffection based upon such racial prepossessions, on the other hand, it should create such broadness of mind among its followers, as may lead them to tolerate others' differences in the affairs of this life. Religion should also inspire such conduct of life among its adherents, as may create amity, peace and good understanding between the followers of various persuasions, In short, it must inculcate purity of heart and action that may invite others to accept their faith.

The Prophet's family was the family of God, namely, the whole human race; and his sympathy went equally to black and white. If he preached monotheism in its purest form for the first time to the world and made it a corner-stone of his religion, it was not because his God was jealous of other deities—Allah was too above to take notice of it, but because multiplication of divinities and allegiance to tribal gods would create in addition to intellectual, moral, and spiritual degradation, that aloofness in one's mind with racial pride and narrow-mindedness against others, which would destroy the very superstructure of human fraternity, and dismember the family of God. It should not be forgotten that belief in the Oneness of God was incalculated in Islam, chiefly to establish equality between man and man.

In this connection I may as well refer to another lesson of peace given in the pages of the Quran, which is badly needed nowadays, especially in India. If every religion originally came from the Divine source, as we Muslims believe, their houses of worship should be equally sacred to all; and the devotees, when in devotion, ought not to be disturbed, though they may differ in their mode of worship. For this reason, the Quran clearly enjoins upon Muslims to police all houses of worship. A Muslim, under the teachings of the Book, belongs to the force of Allah whose duty is to protect convents, synagogues, churches, mosques, and every other shrine [illegible] must fight even against his own people if the latter intend to [illegible] houses of worship. In obedience to these injunctions, the Quran has prohibited Muslims to revile others' worship, lest it should be presented in the same light [illegible] conditions [illegible] Tabligh, they should not disturb non-Muslims in their worship, and should pass by their places of worship without any noise.

Muslims were also enjoined not to rob others' houses of worship of their sources of income; they were rather commanded to provide such houses with the means of their maintenance, and the Muslims of the early days obediently observed these injunctions.

Before I speak further of other virtues and verities of Islam, so necessary to human progress, allow me here to put one question to those who are interested in the peace of the world in general, and of India in particular. Do not the very lack of such teachings in some of the religious codes, and the disregard of these Quranic teachings by some of the Muslims, lie at the root of the present evil here? Some Indian Nationalists hold that the elimination of religious element from India is the only remedy of the present trouble. Perhaps they are right, when religion, as I said before, becomes confined to the observance of certain rituals and rites, and to the worship of certain national heroes, with belief in such moral or ethical code, as got its rise under local conditions, but if religion creates in us such broad-mindedness and liberal ideas as I was speaking of, will not religion in itself be a most efficacious and effectual factor in cementing those in unity that are at daggers drawn with each other? You may belong to any faith, you may follow any persuasion, but if you believe in the unity of God in the Islamic sense of the world, if you believe in the equality of man in the way I have explained in the light of the Quran, and if you respect others' religious teachers and their shrines; in short, if you treat others with toleration and humane feeling, as the Quran requires of a Muslim; will there then be any need for any Unity Conference in India or elsewhere? Purity of heart and honesty of purpose, attended with good actions can only lead to that happy end.

Religion before Islam hardly meant more than devotion, offerings, sacrifices and penances, and gave a few lessons of morality and spirituality. Islam no doubt enjoined upon us various forms of devotion to God, but made it a means to uplift man to the height of progress.

To reduce nature into human service at a time when Islam appeared, was not an easy task. It was unimaginable, nay, adherent to human feelings in many quarters, as the greater portion of the human race at that time was the worshippers of the elements. Various manifestations of nature had been deified and were the object of human adoration. It was, therefore, a sort of sacrilege to think of bringing time-honoured gods to serfdom. But the Quran brought a new Gospel. It declared that whatever was in the heavens and the earth—the sun, the moon, the stars and the planets, the clouds the rivers, the trees, etc., were created to serve humanity. In another place the Quran pronounced that nothing in the universe was in vain, but it was for human use. But attaining of this grand object needed diffusion of knowledge and encouragement of scientific researches which were unknown at that time. The Quran, therefore, made it an act of virtue to ponder over all the things in nature with a view to discover their use to their human race. The Holy Prophet has been reported to have prayed; "God: show me the properties of things." No doubt there was some sort of knowledge in the world at that time, but it had become the monopoly of the "chosen few." In the West it was under the ban of the Church, and the treasures of old lore had been condemned to some archives of the priestly class. It was their interest to keep people in utter ignorance, and every land-mark of culture in the West excited stronger opposition from the Clergy. Human mind became totally obscured everywhere, and its intellectual faculties benumbed. But Islam came to its rescue.

But Muhammad made it incumbent on every Muslim to acquire knowledge. In this judgment, he said "Ink of a learned man was more valuable than the blood of a martyr". He also said that "To pass one night in contemplation for the benefit of the human race was more meritorious than prayers and devotions of many [illegible]." But the human race was labouring under various disabilities. False beliefs and wrong notions as to the real [illegible] of man had strangled all his aspirations. If one part of the world believed that man was born in sin, that there was nothing in him but evil and wrong and that he was the child of wrath and incapable of obeying any law, and, therefore, unable to make any progress; the others thought that there was nothing but trouble and tribulation for the human race in this life and that his salvation lay in his annihilation.

Prosperity of life in their view, came to people as if under a lottery played under the wheels of fortune. Good or evil was not an acquisition, but a thing predordained. Man was not regarded as a 'maker' of his own life and fortune, but a plaything in the hand of Nemesis and Fate. The doctrine of the Transmigration of Soul, though attractive to some minds for its plausible philosophic beauties created a similar sort of psychology in matters of action. And still a greater factor in paralysing human energies was the principle that good beliefs, beliefs alone and not actions, were sufficient to bring salvation to man. Could there be, gentlemen, any progress under such beliefs and notions, under such theology and philosophy? There could be no motive for self-application and no incentive for work.

It is now a scientific truth that the whole nature with its manifestations is claimed by the law. The secret of their service to us lies in our knowledge of the law and in our abiding by it. Could our knowledge of the various laws governing the forces of nature be of any avail, if we believe in the multiplicity of Godhead? The law of one deity would go against the will of another deity, and he would counteract it, as the Qurán alludes to. We read of the same struggle among various deities in the legends of pantheistic religions of ancient Greece and India. Different wishes of the various gods would create a sort of chaos if we believed so and not cosmos, and our researches in scientific realm would be futile. Under these conditions Islam came to reform human race and began to disabuse its mind of these false notions of wrong beliefs. It declared that the whole universe was under the realm of law, and that the source of the law was no other than its own Creator. For the same reason the Unity of God was emphasised. It was declared that the government of the universe was not in many hands, but was in the hands of one God Whose laws and ways of the rule were unchangeable.

Man was asked to make use of his own intellect, and accept nothing in any human department unless it was tested on the anvil of reason, experience and observation. We were advised to make constant observations in the work of nature and its manifestation, and study history of past nations by visiting various countries and draw lessons to guide us in the conduct of our life.

Wrong conception of prayer and sacrifices on one side, and belief in vicarious atonement on the other, damped human zeal for work, and weakened the sense of responsibility in him. Prayers, Islam therefore declared, were of no avail if unattended with good striving.

Sacrifices were no doubt allowed, but a new significance was given to them.

The flesh of the sacrifice was not to be burnt at the altar of the Deity, but to feed the poor and the needy.

Atonement and belief in vicarious redemption, as I have said already, deaden sense of responsibility in man, and create lack of action. One should not be deceived by the present busy life of those in the West, who see their salvation in atonement.

This condition is due to the modern culture. Besides, they do not allow their beliefs in the dogmas to interfere with their everyday life. They should study the conditions of things obtaining in Europe in the Middle Ages, to see the effects of such beliefs. The Quran has declared that none will carry the burden of others; everyone has to bear his own cross and will reap as he will so.

Woman, at the appearance of Muhammad, was at the lowest ebb of degradation. Islam came to her rescue and raised her to a proper dignity. She was not a chattel to change hands or a serf in the family; but to her was due, so the Quran said, what was due from her. It was declared that her capacities equalled those of man in moral and spiritual order. She possessed soul like man. No doubt she belonged to the weaker sex and man possessed a degree of superiority over her as he was her maintainer, but she had her own scope of excellence, not failing to man's lot.

At a time when physical cleanliness was deemed a sin in the West, it was declared as a thing loved by God. All measures were divised to improve physical health, including manly sports.

These wonderful messages from the Most High fell like drops of rain in the barren and parched land. It aroused Arabia from mental torpor and stagnation, which was in fact stiffling human activities everywhere, though the Arabs were the most miserable victims of it for centuries. The words of the Prophet—"Search for the knowledge even if it is in China"—increased the Arabs' zeal for travelling, as they were already great travellers. They went to the four corners of the world and reached every country where knowledge was available. They unravelled the treasures of the Greek knowledge which had remained hidden in the convents. The conquest of Constantinople caused renaissance of learning. Learned men from every country were invited to Muslim's seats of Governments. Schools, Colleges, and Laboratories, were opened where students in thousands received free board, lodging and education. It produced wonderful results. Not only the foundation of the modern sciences were laid down, but Arabs discovered many of the sciences, which constitute the basis of the modern culture and progress.

But may I put one question to my brethren-in-Islam? They should search their own houses first. If they wish to show the light of the Quran to others, and they are right in doing so, why are they shutting themselves far off from the same light? A sort of blight has overtaken the Islamic world. It no doubt is greatly owing to others' economic pressure; but we should study our own life and see how we are ignoring the Quranic ethics!

Could a religion that taught such high principles, and had admittedly been 'the great landmark' in civilization and progress, be dubbed as an inspirer of brutal force, as some carpers of Islam say? Nay, Islam came to humanize the brute in man and raise him to Divine precincts.

Let our conduct based on true Islamic principles speak for our religion. Our actions ought to be louder than our words, and as we are meeting for the "Tabligh" of Islam allow me to give a piece of advice to those who are interested in it. Charity begins at home. We must preach the religion of Islam first to those who are already under its flag, and goad them to act upon it.

The last Book of God, as it says, codified in it all the true and good things that were given to humanity before Islam. Islam is the reformed form of current Judaism and the teachings of Jesus in its evolved shape. All that is good and best elsewhere is found in the ethics of Islam, and I may say it bears more kindred shape in its teachings in some respects to many of the Hindoo sects than they bear to each other.

Is not a religion of such comprehensiveness and adaptability a thing of universal need? Could any exception be taken to its tenets and teachings? The world and especially the Western world would jump to it, if Islam is preached to them in its "pure form" and if its tenets and doctrines are explained to them in reasonable ways. I come from the West, I know my people. They are mostly tired of the religion current in them. They want a religion of the type of Islam.

A short period of fifteen years in the spread of a religion that labours under all kinds of mis-representation and mis-interpretation as Islam does in the West, is not a great thing, nay, it is not enough to bring it in the knowledge of others any yet I find that the Muslim Mission at Woking has achieved marvellous success in the face of adverse [illegible] workers in the Mission, carefully studied the intellectual, religious, and social trend of thought in the West. They found that it was the right time to hit the nail. They gave to the West the true meaning of religion. Islam was properly explained by the said Mission in the West to possess beauties I have narrated above, and it went to the heart, meeting a crying need. Few years before, Islam was looked upon as a religion of anything but desirable. But the minds have been disabused and our faith wherever preached commands respect and appreciative audience, and this in a very short time. This shows how far the Western mind is prepared to accept truth. The workers of the Woking Mission, like true Muslim Missionaries, have always abstained from speaking ill of others. With undaunted courage, though in a temperate language, accompanied with graceful manners, they expose the falsity of the dogmas of the Church. They showed that the religion taught by Jesus, was Islam and not the formal Christianity. Thus within a very short time remarkable success has attended their efforts.

We also need a Mosque in London that may act as a beacon-light of Islam for the West in religious matters.

What I have said about "Tabligh" in the West is more or less applicable everywhere. You can preach Islam in Europe, in South, East and West Africa on the same lines. Last year I was on a missionary tour with my dearest brother Khwaja Kamal-ud-din who needs no introduction to you, and I may say you have better chances of bringing Europeans there to Islam than elsewhere. Most of them in South Africa know nothing of Islam and they possess a clean slate from all that nonsense which we hear about Islam in the two Western continents under missionary propaganda. As to the natives in South and East Africa, the spread of Islam is like a "fait accompli" if earnest efforts are made in that direction.

As to the question of "Tabligh" [illegible] judge the situation than myself.

Set your own conduct, mirror your religion. A tree is known by its fruits and your actions therefore should be louder, more forcible, in preaching your faith than your words. Let your purity, chastity, modesty, and in one word your righteousness, inspire non-Muslims with admiration and respect for your religion. And this all I expect, especially, from that class who have to bear the torch of Islam to others.

Brethren, others are following the teachings of your religion and are giving up their differences to unify their ranks, although their differences are of basic principles. It is high time that you too give up these sectarian differences, which in principle are none, and join forces for the spread of Islam as taught by the Holy Prophet Muhammad. To-day everything demands organisation and I have every confidence that the Central Jamiat-i-Tabligh-i-Islam can give a lead in this direction. They should receive active co-operation from all the Muslims. Nothing can be achieved unless all of us co-operate and I for one volunteer myself.

May the Almighty Allah help and protect us and crown our labours with success. Amen!

Film— Enemy of Teeth

To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

IN A FILM that forms on teeth, science has discovered what is believed to be a chief source of danger, both to sound teeth and to healthy gums—a viscous, stubborn film that ordinary brushing has failed to effectively combat.

Many of the common tooth and gum troubles, including pyorrhea, are largely charged to this film.

*Now an effective film combatant*

For years dental science sought ways to fight film. Clear teeth and healthy gums come only when film is constantly combated—removed every day from the teeth.

Film was found to cling to teeth; to get into crevices and stay; to hold in contact with teeth food substances which fermented and fostered the acids of decay. Film was found to be the basis of tartar.

Pepsodent acts first to curdle this film. Then it thoroughly removes the film in gentle safety to enamel.

At the same time, it acts to firm the gums—Pepsodent provides, for this purpose, the most recent dental findings in gum protection science knows today. Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And thus aids in neutralizing mouth acids as they form.

It multiplies the starch digestant of the saliva. And thus combats starch deposits which might otherwise ferment and form acids.

No other method known to present-day science embodies protective agents like those in Pepsodent.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

*For terms apply to :—*

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**SCATTERED LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING—ACTIVE SPOT DEMAND. FUTURES 11 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER.**

New York, Dec. 29.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points and ruled easy on scattered long liquidation. During the first hour and a quarter prices declined 12 points when better spot demand checked the decline. Reports from Dry Goods market were encouraging with probability of better business for some time to come. This news influenced large trade buying which in conjunction with short covering ressulted in a rise of 25 points from the lowest point touched during the early part of the day. The market closed very steady at a net rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 20.10c.

The New Orleans futures market displayed a steady undertone and values closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 7 points to 19.85c.

The unfavourable and uncertain textile outlook which was made the most by bear operators in depressing the values, has taken a decided tendency towards improvement and expansion of demand for manufactured goods. This news encouraged fairly large buying by trade interests and prices have displayed a rising tendency. There had been considerable short covering and while the technical situation has weakened to some extent, the underlying strength of the statistical will save the market from any rude jerks. The fundamental situation continues strong and we still look for higher prices in the near future.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 29th instant:—

January highest 19.62 (2-43 p.m.) lowest 19.37 (11-17 a.m.)

Market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as under:—

"Advance due to more bullish spot and textile report."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on speculative selling and rallied later on trade buying and active covering by shorts."

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

| | New York, Dec. 29. |
|---|---|
| January | .. 19.60 plus .11 |
| March | .. 19.69 plus .12 |
| May | .. 19.84 plus .13 |
| July | .. 19.75 plus .12 |
| October | .. 19.16 plus .13 |
| Middling Spot | .. 20.10 plus .10 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

| | New York, Dec. 29. |
|---|---|
| January | .. 19.60 plus .10 |
| March | .. 19.68 plus .11 |
| Middling Spot | .. 19.85 plus .07 |

**NEW YORK.**

New York, Dec. 29.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| January | .... 19.42—.07 |
| March | .... 19.52—.05 |
| May | .... 19.67—.04 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | .... 19.40—.09 |
| March | .... 19.50—.07 |
| May | .... 19.64—.07 |

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:

| | |
|---|---|
| January | .... 19.42—.08 |
| March | .... 19.52—.05 |
| May | .... 19.53 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, Dec. 29.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 26,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 12,000 |

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| | Bombay, Dec. 30. | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 28-12-27 | 6008000 | 8671000 |
| ,, Yesterday do | 26003 | 59000 |
| Exports to date do | 3675000 | 5423000 |
| Stock at Ports 23-12-27 | 2518000 | 2999000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do | 1311000 | 1599000 |
| ,, Liverpool 23-12-27 | 927000 | 1189000 |
| Visible Supply 23-12-27 | 5082000 | 7142000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 9966000 | 12375000 |

**DEMAND BILLS.**

New York, Dec. 29.

Demand Bills ..... 487.75

**LONDON GOLD.**

London, Dec. 29.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

### LIVERPOOL.

**RATHER IMPROVED TONE—EASIER NEW YORK CABLES—TRADE DEMAND INCREASING—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 4 TO 9 POINTS LOWER.**

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 point, but unfavourable Manchester reports induced scattered liquidation. Later on prices declined on easier New York advices. The market closed quiet, near months showing a loss of 4 to 5 points while distant deliveries declined 9 points. Middling American Spot declined 1 point and closed at 11.04d. per lb. Sales on Spot were 7,000 bales.

Empire futures market ruled quiet and prices declined 7 to 8 points. Egyptian Cotton was in good demand, Spot prices remained unchanged and near month gained 4 points while Summer months declined 9 points.

Though the undertone of the market shows fairly good strength, operators are not inclined to enter into fresh business on bull side, mainly influenced by unfavourable Manchester trade report. The stocks of cotton are lighter and with any improvement in the trade, consummers will have to face a serious situation in obtaining good grades. Basis in the South continues firm and with a small remnant of the crop left in the hands, there is every reason to believe that the buyers will be forced to pay exorbitant premiums.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th inst. (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market, don't expect any material movement until well in New Year, then depend on spinners attitude."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market early declined on speculative selling, but rallied later on trade buying and active covering by shorts.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Continued mills buying in Liverpool and America."

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, Dec. 29. Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| December | | 10.49—.05 |
| January | 10.52 | 10.47—.05 |
| February | | 10.45—04 |
| March | 10.52 | 10.47—.06 |
| April | | 10.44—.07 |
| May | 10.52 | 10.46—.07 |
| June | | 10.43—.07 |
| July | 10.47 | 10.41—.07 |
| August | | 10.39—.07 |
| September | | 10.17—.08 |
| October | 10.13 | 10.06—.09 |
| November | | 10.01—.09 |
| December | | 10.01—.09 |
| Middling Spot | | 11.04—.01 |

**SALES.**

| | Liverpool, Dec. 29. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool ..... | 7,000 |
| Sales on Speculation ..... | 700 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton .... | 350 |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, Dec. 29. |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | .... 8.20 |
| Scinde Fine | .... 8.40 |
| Bengal Good | .... 8.00 |
| Bengal Fully Good | .... 8.20 |
| Bengal Fine | .... 8.40 |
| Oomra Good | .... 8.65 |
| Oomra Fully Good | .... 8.90 |
| Oomra Fine | .... 9.15 |
| Broach Fully Good | .... 9.60 |
| Broach Fine | .... 9.90 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, Dec. 29. |
|---|---|
| December | .... 16.91 pl. .04 |
| January | .... 19.96—.07 |
| February | .... 17.06—.04 |
| March | .... 17.28—.09 |
| April | .... 17.28—.09 |
| May | .... 17.48—.00 |
| June | .... 17.48—.09 |
| July | .... 17.58—.09 |
| August | .... 17.58—.09 |
| September | .... 17.58—.09 |
| October | .... 17.68—.01 |
| November | .... 17.68—.01 |
| December | .... 17.68—.01 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 17.70 |

**LONDON SILVER.**

London, Dec. 29.

Silver:—Market is steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot ..... | 26-9|16 |
| Forward ..... | 26-1|2 |

### BOMBAY

**SHORT COVERING—COMMISSION HOUSES AND JAPANESE SOLD—IMPRESSIVE BUYING BY OPTION DEALERS AND BAZAR OPERATORS CLOSED FIRM.**

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 388|- for Broach A.-M. and improved to Rs. 391|4 on short covering. At this level commission houses sold in conjunction with some Japanese firm selling and prices relapsed to Rs. 389|8. At this level there was impressive buying by option dealers and Bazar operators and prices sharply improved and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 388, 391|12, 388, 391|12.
Oomra D.-J. 353, 355|4. 353, 355|4.
Oomra Mar. 353|8, 356|4, 353|8, 356|4.
Bengal D.-J. 317, 320, 317, 320.
Bengal Mar. 320, 323, 320, 323.

**SEWRI.**

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 8 points. The forward market opened at Rs. 393|4 for Broach A.-M. and ruled very steady on absence of selling pressure and continued Bull support. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 393|4, 394, 392|12, 393.
Oomra D.-J. 356, 357, 356, 356|8.
Oomra Mar. 357, 358, 357, 357|8.
Bengal D.-J. 321, 322, 320, 320.
Bengal Mar. 324, 325, 324, 324|8.

**TENDERS.**

| | Bombay, Dec. 30. To-day. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal F. G. M. G. .. | 600 | 5,400 |
| Oomra Fine M. G. .. | Nil. | 3,200 |

**DAILY ROOM RATES**

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Bengal 320 D/J.
Bengal 324 March
Broach 392 A/M.
Oomra 355 D/J.
Oomra 356 March.

**SPOT RATES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 335 | 329 | 322 | 314 |
| S. P. | 333 | 327 | 320 | 312 |
| Rajputana | 335 | 329 | 323 | 314 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 367 | 360 | 350 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 390 | 383 | 373 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 377 | 370 | 360 | |
| Khandesh | 360 | 350 | 340 | |

Cotton market closed on Saturday and Monday.

**EAST INDIAN COTTON**

**BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday. This year | Last year | Since 1st Sept. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,813 | 95,161 | 99,380 | |
| Central India | 1,596 | 54,852 | 41,772 | |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2,792 | 80,219 | 44,410 | |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,701 | 28,180 | 11,307 | |
| Berar | 5,241 | 2,39,140 | 1,29,845 | |
| Central Provinces | 3,206 | 88,534 | 33,883 | |
| Total Oomras | 17,349 | 5,86,086 | 3,60,897 | |
| Dholera | 782 | 27,885 | 7,580 | |
| N.-W. Provinces | 599 | 57,730 | 33,410 | |
| Rajputana | 325 | 12,203 | 8,692 | |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,895 | 50,152 | 26,985 | |
| Broach | | 2,567 | 134 | |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 2,942 | 12,252 | |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 2,951 | 7,616 | |
| Cocoanada | | | 395 | |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 7,025 | 4,586 | |
| Persian | 28 | 2,905 | 2,806 | |
| American | | 18,590 | 41,699 | |
| Egyptian and African | 127 | 8,408 | 19,305 | |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 64 | 44 | |
| Total | 22,105 | 7,79,514 | 5,26,401 | |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st Sept. to 22nd Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,766 | 1,42,602 | 74,491 |
| Japan & China | 17,700 | 1,24,163 | 1,18,687 |
| Coast Ports | 65 | 7,390 | 4,129 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 27,002 | 34,114 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | | | |
| China & Japan | | 41,213 | 9,315 |
| Total | 20,531 | 3,42,960 | 2,40,786 |

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

| | Ready Red leafy | Ready Average | Delivery Contract Jan. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 340 | | | |
| Bengal Fine | 335 | 325/30 | | +8 |
| Bengal FG. | 320/25 | 315 | | |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 335 | 325/30 | | |
| Sindh-Punjab FG. | 320/25 | 315 | | |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 380/82 | 370 | | |
| Nagpur Fine | 380/85 | 370 | | +24 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 370 | 360 | | |
| Arvi Fine | 365/70 | 360 | | +14 |
| Amraoti Fine | 360 | 345 | | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 355 | 335/40 | | +4 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 350 | 335/40 | | |
| Khandesh Fine | 345 | 325/30 | | —3/4 |
| Muthia Fine | | 325/30 | | —8 |
| Nanded/Purna FG. GS. | 365/70 | | | |
| Purna FG. GS. | 360 | 335/40 | | |
| Parbhani/Sailu FG. FG. | | 330/40 | | |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | | 345 | | |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 350/60 | 345 | | |
| Broach FG. | | | March | +16 |
| Broach Fine | | | | |
| Westerns MG. | | 370 | | |
| Westerns HG. | | | | |
| Cambodia | 465 | | | |
| Miraj/Sangli | 430 | | Ap/My | +33/4 |
| Compta Good | 345 | | | |
| Dholera | | | | |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | | | |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Dec. 30.

200 Japan T. & Co. Akola 360
100 Japan T. & Co. Jalna 341
100 Japan T. & Co. Warora 386
100 Japan T. & Co. Malkapur 343
100 B. Laxmidas Tarantaran 326
100 Arjan Khimjee Dhulia 354
100 Vasanjee Mavji Nagar 331
200 G. G. Kesha Bhavnagar 325
100 Hindustan Mfl Ujjain 365
100 L. K. Vasanjee Akola 357
100 L. K. Vasanjee Kuradwadi 357
100 Simplix Mill Latur 395
200 A. Damodar Khandesh 347
100 H. M. Maheta Parbhani 335
100 B. Kashandas Shegaon 355
100 Hirjee Laljee Jalna 341

**EXCHANGE.**

Bombay, Dec. 30.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 127
Bank's buying D/st D P 123 1/2
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137 3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84.11
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.7
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26.8
Tone of Silver.—Dull. India bought. China sold. Price rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Closed with sellers at to-days price.
American Cross Rate 4.88-7/16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 1/2 per cent.
Three month 5 1/2 per cent.
Six month 5 per cent.
Twelve month 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75 2/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/32 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-14
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106/5
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106-8.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2/6 1945-55 Rs. 106/5
Tone of market.—Dull.

**JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.**

London, Dec. 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta:
December per cwt. 14|6.
Jan.|Mar. per cwt. 14|6.
July|Sept. per cwt. 15.
C and F Bombay:—
Jan|March per cwt. 14|7 3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Jan|March per cwt 14|8-1|2.


On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

*Sole Agents:*
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.


**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**

London, Dec. 29.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & C. | 21 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | 122 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | 9 |
| National Bank | 50 |
| Eastern Bank | 6-3|8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 87-3|4 |
| Conversion Loan | 76-3|4 |
| Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c. | 101-1|2 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. | 55-1|2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan | 62-1|8 |
| Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan | 72-1|8 |
| Consols | 55-1|4 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | 101-1|8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | 94-1|8 |

**WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.**

London, Dec. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb:—
January shipment sellers 48|9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb:
January shipment sellers 48|9.
Wheat South Australian.
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers 51|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi.
December shipment buyers 51|3.

**LONDON PRODUCE.**

London, Dec. 29.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment buyers £8 12-6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £18-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:
Dec.|Jan. shipment quoted £20-0-0.

**LINSEED OIL.**

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
Jan.|Apl. delivery paid and buyers 27.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery sellers 28.

**LINSEED.**

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £17-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers £17-0-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Feb.|Mar. shipment Hull sellers £14-15-0
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £18-0-0.


NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed ,, 3,50,05,2 5
,, Paid-up ,, 71,24,053
TOTAL FUNDS ,, 1,15,38,076

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. D'Fe


**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.**

London, Dec. 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

**COFFEE.**

New York, Dec. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-1|4.

**LONDON METALS.**

London, Dec. 29.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper English Best Selected | 65-5|8 |
| Copper Braziers | 75-3|4 |
| Yellow Metal | 65 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 22-1 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 1 |
| Tin English Ingots | |

**LONDON RUBBER**

Lond

Smoked Sheet Standa
Sellers 1|8-1|8.

# TRADE AND FINANCE.

## WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Money:—During the four working days in the week money held firm with the call rate improving to 6 1|2 per cent. This firmness is due not only to the trade demand which has further increased by about Rs. 420 lakhs, but also to year-end requirements. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5 1|2 to 6 per cent., four to six months 5 per cent., and twelve months 4 to 4 1|4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 23rd instant shows a continued decrease in the cash balance by Rs. 59.06 lakhs now standing at Rs. 13,62,93,000 as compared with Rs. 23.66 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.90, a decrease of 1.35 per cent. under last week. Loans have declined by Rs. 70.76 crores, while Cash credits and Inland bills have increased by Rs. 190.42 lakhs and Rs. 223.95 lakhs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 22.65 lakhs to Rs. 5.52 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 64.50 lakhs to Rs. 69.61 crores. The bank rate stands at 7 per cent. The Imperial Bank of India has borrowed from Government Rs. 3 crores against Inland bills under the provision of the Paper Currency Act, totalling in all Rs. 4 crores.

The gilt-edged market is closed for the holidays and re-opens on the 3rd January, 1928.

It is gratifying to note that Government has published the details of the sales and outstanding amounts of Treasury Bills.

The currency return of the 22nd December indicates a further decline of Rs. 307.38 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 181.65 crores. Silver [illegible] also decreased by Rs. 95.76 lakhs. 102.20 crores, while bullion [illegible]age has increased slightly by [illegible]khs to Rs. 7.32 crores. Gold [illegible] coin remain unchanged at Rs. [illegible]s. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 76.68 as against 78.52 a week ago.

Exchange:—The firm position of money has strengthened the tone of the exchange market with a fair amount of business passing. The number of export bills appearing has been moderate. There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6 1|16d. and buyers at 1s. 6 1|8d. with 3|32d. available. Government's acceptance of only 25 per cent. of tenders at 1s. 6 3|32d. occasioned no particular change. The enquiry for remittances continues on a moderate scale. The following are the forward rates:—December-January 1s. 6 1|16d.; Feb[illegible] 1s. 6 1|32d.; March 1s. 6d.; April[illegible]6d.; May-June 1s. 5 29|32d. [illegible]7|8d.

The d[illegible] improved to dollars [illegible] the week. French francs [illegible] were almost unchanged at 124[illegible] 34.88. The Italian lira is quoted [illegible]2.40.

Telegraphic advices from London state that the Bank of France has reduced the discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent. from 29th December. It is also reported that gold to the value of ten million dollars has been shipped from New York to France in connection with the forthcoming stabilisation of the franc.

Gold:—The gold market was quiet throughout the week particularly for forward deliveries, while near was somewhat steadier. There has been a decline in the price of ready gold from Rs. 21-6-0 to Rs. 21-5-3 per tola as a result of fresh arrivals. Forward rates, however, were virtually unchanged. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 1|2 lakhs tolas, since a part of the new arrivals has been railed to other markets. The price of sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 13-6-0 both for ready and forward. In London the quotation of gold after declining to Rs. 84.10d. improved and closed at 84.11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready and Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 9th January and 6th February settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £45,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £167,600. The total imports during the week amounted to 29,35,942 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

Silver:—An easy tone has pervaded the silver market this week due chiefly to selling by American banks and the inactivity of China. The volume of business has been moderate. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 59-14 and after improving to Rs. 60-1 eased at the close to Rs. 59-8. A significant feature of the market has been the discount of some two annas on ready as compared with the [illegible] settlement due to lessened offtake and money. The daily offtake averages [illegible]00 bars and stocks on hand are [illegible] at 3,500 bars. In Shanghai the [illegible] T. on London improved from [illegible] to 2s. 7 3|4d., but declined [illegible] 2s. 7 3|8d. A probable rea[illegible] may be ascribed to the [illegible] in that market and this is borne out by the fact that the quotation for forward is about 3|8d. under ready. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-9|16d. and 26-7|16d. for ready and 26-1|2d. and 26-7|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-1 and Rs. 59-8 for ready, Rs. 60-1 and Rs. 59-9 for 12th January settlement and Rs. 60-1 and Rs. 59-11 for 10th February settlement There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about Rs. 1,27,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 464 bars and Rs. 45,205 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £107,500.

Shares:—Both the Calcutta and Bombay share markets will re-open after the holidays on the 3rd January, 1928.

### YARN MARKET.

December 30.

In sympathy with the continued steadiness of the ram material, the yarn market has remained steady throughout the whole week and prices have experienced a rise of about 1/4 of an anna per lb. in almost all kinds and qualities. Demand from consuming centres has shown further improvement and inquiries have considerably increased for various kinds and qualities. Business resulted is not satisfactory owing to offers received are at low limits but as the undertone is rather better good off take is expected in the near future. Cotton prices have remained very steady throughout the week under review and it is expected that there wil be a further rise in the next few days. If the rates of the raw material remain very steady we expect improvement in the yarn market and prices will be ruling steady to firm.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Stocks of single yarns are as before and prices are unchanged with poor offtake. In case of double yarns some scarcity is found in certain cases and the holders are asking for better prices. Forward business has not been reported owing to the disparity in rates and unless prices will go down so as to stand in competition with Japanese and Shanghai Yarns, we do not expect any business in the near future except some few odd lots in twofold yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Stock are still there but as the prices are very low enough there is a good off-take especially in 40s. yarn. Owing to improvement in demand prices have gone up by 1/4 of an anna per lb. and if the demand remains same we do not expect prices to go down. In case of Mercerised yarns stocks are still there but as the stocks are in strong hands prices have remained very steady. Import Houses have been able to make sales only a few cases because prices quoted by them are now higher than the dealers are prepared to pay. Sampin remains steady at Yen 247 and Exchange is also steady at 126-3/4.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Off-take has improved to some extent and the future seems to be now hopeful. If demand continues, as it is at present we do not expect prices to go down in the near future. Forward rates are unchanged and as they are still higher in comparison with the ready rates, business seems not possible at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

Owing to very steady prices of raw material buyers are confident that there is no chance for prices to go down and are making moderate purchases. Mil's are firm to sell but do make sales to some extent simply to keep the yarn running. There was a goood inquiry during the week under review from almost all consuming centres and if it continues like this, we hope prices will be very steady. Purchases have not been made freely in good quantities, as there is some difference in prices but there will be a fairly good business when this will be removed.

The outlook seems to be more hopeful and although much more depend upon the prices of the raw material during the next few days we think the yarn prices will be steady to firm with moderate business.

### WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Dec. 30.

During the week under report, small ots of Lodna Steam Coal changed hands t about Rs. 16-0-0 and Rs. 16-4-0 per on c.i.f. ex s.s. "Khoushrou" and s.s. 'Linaria". The market is quiet with very little business.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream:—

22-12-27 s.s. "Bellview", Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

24-12-27 s.s. "Bomarsund", Durban Navi. Natalcoal, D. E. Sandiman & Co.

29-12-27 s.s. "Linaria", Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

10-1-28 s.s. "Norman Monark", Northern N. N. Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

10-1-28 s.s. "Nesi Lea", Durban Navi. N. Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

QUOTATION:

Cardiff all large, ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 26-8-0.

Northern Navi. Natal, Burnside Natal, and Durban Navi. Natal, c.i.f. 26|- Sh.; ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 20-8-0.

Deshargarh, c.i.f. Rs. 16-8-0; ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 17-8-0.

Scebpore-Poniati, c.i.f. Rs. 16-0-0; ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 17-0-0.

Lodna Steam, c.i.f. Rs. 16-4-0; ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 17-0-0.

Mac Neil's Deshargarh, c.i.f. Rs. 16-8-0.

Mac Neil's Poniati and 17 Seam, c.i.f. Rs. 16-8-0 and Rs. 16-4-0.

Noonoodih-Jitpur, ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 17-0-0.

### BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Spot prices.

| Description. | 29-12-27 | 22-12-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal F.G. | 317 | 309 |
| S/Punjab F.G. | 315 | 307 |
| Rajputana F.G. | 317 | 309 |
| Oomra Fine | 355 | 347 |
| C. P. No. 1, Fine | 378 | 367 |
| C. P. No. 2, Fine | 365 | 357 |
| Khandesh F.G. | 335 | 331 |

Futures.

| Hedge Contracts. | 29-12-27 | 22-12-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals, Dec-Janv. 1928 | 315 | 304 |
| Bengals, March 1928 | 318 | 307 |
| Broach, April-May 1928 | 386 | 374 |
| Oomra, F.Dec/Janv. 1928 | 350 | 340 |
| Oomra, March 1928 | 351 | 341 |

Receipts for the week ending 29th Dec.

| | 1927. Bales. | 1926 Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 11315 | 11104 |
| Oomras | 106120 | 104508 |
| Dholleras | 4881 | 990 |
| Broach | | |
| Southerns | 604 | 964 |
| Americans | | |
| Egyptians | 77 | 116 |
| E. Africans | 159 | 829 |
| Other sorts | 60 | |
| Total | 123244 | 118554 |

Exports for the week ending 29th Dec.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 70 |
| Continent | 696 |
| China | |
| Japan | 17324 |
| Coast Ports | 1541 |
| Total | 19631 |

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 8 711 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 67380 |
| Total | 76091 |

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th Dec.

| 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 779514 | 526101 | 856565 | 590913 | 716535 |

Exports from 1st Sept. to 29th Dec.

| | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 12616 | 502 | 10985 |
| Continent | 130947 | 76301 | 123396 |
| China | 3700 | 29823 | 47136 |
| Japan | 138187 | 106084 | 262027 |
| Coast Ports | 8911 | 4129 | 7601 |
| U. S. A. | 25J | 1 | 450 |
| Total | 294386 | 216930 | 451595 |
| | | 1924 | 1928 |
| United Kingdom | | 7378 | 59434 |
| Continent | | 68735 | 276956 |
| China | | 11030 | 19727 |
| Japan | | 295797 | 239664 |
| Coast Ports | | 6675 | 9702 |
| U. S. A. | | 570 | |
| | | 390185 | 605483 |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 29th Dec. 1927 | 29,262 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 29th Dec. 1927 | 214,714 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th Dec. 1927 | 510,226 |

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st Aug. 1928 | 11,100 |
| American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. to 29th Dec. (a) | 4,398 |
| American cotton at sea for India (b) | 900 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 29th inst.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 6,295 |
| Linseed | 1,928 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 16 |
| Gingellyseeds | 6,420 |
| Poppyseed | 84 |
| Groundnuts | 62,948 |
| Castorseed | 11,709 |
| Rice | 5,510 |
| Myrabollams | 11,743 |
| Cottonseed | 39,374 |
| Mowraseed | 1,200 |
| Gram | 799 |
| Joowar | 1,382 |
| Maize | 185 |
| Barley | 297 |
| Bajree | 968 |
| Coal | 6,521 Tons. |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled easier and following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar—

Ready. Rs. 14/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs 9/ per cwt FBH.

S. S. Gogara sh. 13/8 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. December sh. 13/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/6 per cwt FGH.

Shipt. July/Aub/Sept. Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C.I.F.—Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.

July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Weak.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.43-1|4 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.07 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.96 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 2[illegible].25 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.41 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.25 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.62 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 161.71 |

## BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE

### HON. MR. DEHELVI'S ADVICE

POONA, December 29

Members of the Bombay Civil Service Association mustered strong in Poona yesterday at the Peerbhoy Mansions for their annual general meeting. Rao Bahadur Khopkar, retired Deputy Collector, presided.

The President, in his opening speech, touched upon the recent changes in the Government services and bewailed the apathy of the Provincial Service for which little or nothing had been done for a long time in spite of the recommendation of the various Commissions.

Mr. Modak pointed out with regret that Government gave no replies to the resolutions they had sent up for consideration and moved that Government be requested to reply to all the resolutions submitted by the Association.

The Draft Rules of the Association were then approved and passed and it was resolved to get the Association registered and recognised by Government and to hold an annual Bombay Civil Service week at Poona. The proceedings terminated with resolutions pressing on Government to adopt the recommendations of the various Commissions, to recruit members of the Provincial Civil Service to the Imperial Service at any stage and to throw open the full percentage of the listed posts to them.

HON. MR. DEHELVI'S ADVICE.

Later, the members held their Social Gathering to which many prominent citizens and officials including the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehelvi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. Hatch, the Commissioner C.D., were invited as guests. The Hon. Mr. Dehelvi in an impressive speech urged the members to give of their best to their work as they were rendering as useful service to their country as the various political leaders who claimed to advance the cause of the people. He believed the healthy tone and general efficiency of the administration to be due to the help the members of the Provincial branch gave to the Imperial Service, and impressed on the former the need to emulate and acquire the high efficiency and establish the noble traditions of the Imperial Services. Mr. Hatch said he regretted to notice the lack of interest that the Provincial Services exhibited in the activities of the Association in the improvement of their prospects. His last message to them, prior to retirement after 35 years' service, was "avoid prejudices and politics." Personal prejudices and political leanings were the greatest impediments to an executive officer of the Government, as they had to discharge their duty with that aloofness and impartiality which both Government and the public expect from them.

## DISGRACEFUL STATE OF FORT MARKET.

### MUNICIPAL NEGLECT

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

The construction of Ballard Pier Road extending from Church Gate Street has just now brought out a severe calamity upon the many poor stall-holders in the Fort Market and any one who will visit the Fort Market will immediately say that the management of the executive in this direction is nothing short of disgraceful. Just to present a picture I will say that the stall-holders on the left wing have been shifted to wayside places under the open sun to roast themselves and their food stuff. The mutton and fish divisions are every time shifted here and there and everywhere. Men are not given proper notices even and are informed that they should look out for themselves and that the Municipality would not be responsible for whatever loss be caused as everything has been opened up and a good deal the portion is broken down. Poor helpless vendors and other stall-holders go about in search of some body who could hear their complaint and the officer in charge gives a blunt reply that he cannot do anything. The Municipal Corporation takes rent in advance for 3 months before hand and leaves the stall-holders to be dealt with by petty subordinates. The stall-holders lose their customers are not in possession of their original stalls and Municipality has made no arrangements whatsoever even for their citizens. It might be agreed that the Municipality wanted the market to be reshaped but before throwing out the rightful owners from their possession it should be absolutely essential and evidently necessary that satisfactory provision should have been made for the sitting and selling convenience of the stall-holders.

## VISALNAGARA NAGAR CONVENTION

### COMMENCEMENT OF PRACTICAL WORK

KALOL, Dec. 27.

The above convention was held on the 25th and 26th under the presidency of Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of Bombay, who in the course of his able speech declared that the community was behind other communities both in social reforms and education. Proceeding, he proved by various instances that the Conferences held in the past years were not, as averred by some, in vain. Next he dwelt on the need of establishment of Widows' Home, formation of Mandals and eradicating of social evils. Finally he appealed to the young and the old to join hands for a common purpose. A mandal on constitutional lines has come into existence as a result of this convention, and it will accept as members those who are willing to abide by the rules which will place a ban on the participation in social functions of undesirable character, which will expect every member to follow the line chalked out for the advancement and progress of the community, and to do his or her duty. A representative Committee has also been formed for propaganda work and enlisting members. This work is expected to last till the 20th January and a meeting of those enlisted will be held in the first week of February to form Sub-Committees to carry out the practical work of the Mandal.


# PHOSFERINE Produced Best Form

Mr. Harry Vardon, the world-famous veteran golfer, who has won six open Championships more than anyone else in the game, *writes*:—

"NERVE and muscle control is absolutely vital to the golfer and must be maintained consistently if success is to be won. In my own long experience, I have always found that any looseness or shakiness is quickly corrected by a course of Phosferine. To its use I attribute much of my own success in the game, and I know that its steadying effect has sustained me through many a stiff match. Taken altogether, Phosferine, is the best tonic I have struck, and will work wonders to prevent that dreaded 'cracking' in a crisis, the bugbear of all tournament golfers. When touring in the States, playing all day and travelling most of the night, its aid in enabling me to produce my best form under most exhausting conditions was invaluable."

*From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.*

**PHOSFERINE**

**The Greatest of all Tonics for**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Influenza | Debility | Neuralgia | Faintness | Malaria |
| Indigestion | Mental Exhaustion | Loss of Appetite | Brain fag | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Maternity Weakness | Lassitude | Nerve Shock | Anæmia |
| Exhaustion | Weak Digestion | Neuritis | Rheumatism | Sciatica |

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.


## GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

"I wish to make one point clear with regard to the reports that have appeared in the press, about the sentences passed on Pandits Indra and Satyakam. The learned Magistrate had, at the time of delivering its judgment, clearly stated that the sentences of both the accused on all the three charges would run simultaneously. He had never used the words "one after the other" at the time the judgment was delivered as it occurs in the certified copy of his judgement." Lala Deshbandhu in "Tej")

In the course of an article on the vegetable ghee which is being sold in the bazars under different brands, Dr. Muhammad Husain Shah, Assistant Government Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, warns the public against using the ghee as an article of food. He opines that its use is sure to weaken the physical constitution of its users with the result that in a few years' time they will fall victims to fatal diseases. In conclusion he asks the various Municipalities in the country to save the people from committing suicide. ("Hamdard").

Pandit Dharampal, who was Private Secretary to the late Swami Shraddhanand at the time of the latter's murder, has assumed the Editorship of "Arjun." He will also be its printer and publisher. (Tej.")

"Aman-e-Afghan" states that a few days to his departure for Europe, King Amanullah Khan performed the opening ceremony of the Amaniya High School at Kabul and delivered a speech on the advantages of education. He also said that Kabul would have a university of its own within three years. ("Bande Matram.")

At a public meeting held in Delhi prayers were offered for the souls of the four Kakori prisoners who have been recently hanged. ("Tej.")

The corpse of an Italian was found near the Qutb Minar, Delhi. It is believed that his death is due to a fall from the Minaret. "Bande Matram")

# SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30.

Rawalpindi, Redhead, London.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31.

Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, London.
Tasmania Maru, Masuda, Kobe.
Shinnah Maru, Yoshioka, Kobe.
Hankow Maru, Kurooka, Kobe.
Konderkerk, Datama, Hamburg.
Trifels, Oltmann, Hamburg.
Vingo, Dahli, Batoum.

### LOADING.

Dec. 30.

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London.
Steamer City Shanghai for New York.

S.S. "Tasmania Maru":—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer "Tasmania Maru", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Hankow Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Hankow Maru" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Shinnah Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnah Maru", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Konderkerk":—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer "Konderkerk" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Trifels":—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer "Trifels", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vingo":—The S. O. Coy.'s steamer "Vingo", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batoum, with a general cargo.

### ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English Mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind", will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

### IMPORTS.

Dec. 30.

S.S. "City of Auckland", Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.:—

From New York.—724 cases provisions, 25 bales cotton rags, 63 packages dyes, 440 bags starch, 56 cases writing paper, 460 bales news papers, 20 cases grapenuts, 99 cases fancy soap, 400 cass inaker oats, 25 cases bromo paper, 47 cases force food, 54 cases vaseline, 7 cases smoking tobacco, 11 cases varnish, 12 cass brass screws, 216 frails exhausted, 100 bags dextrine, 50 barrels cornsyrup, 10 packages listerine, 175 packages grease, 40 packages paraffinwax, 4 packages gold coin, 78 packages globes, 242 packages hurricane, lanterns, 2,740 packages lubricating oil, 67 packages clocks, 306 packages cotton goods, 102 packages medicine, 63 packages automobiles, 20 kegs zinc oxide, 914 bars silver.

# APOLOGISTS OF BRITAIN'S ARROGANCE

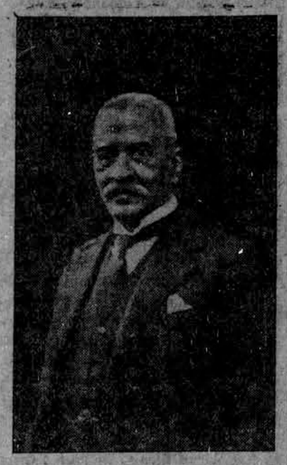
## SIMON SEVEN'S 'FREEDOM OF ACTION"

## LORD SINHA ADVOCATES CO-OPERATION

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

Lord Sinha, who arrived this morning by the mail steamer "Rawalpindi", interviewed, was reluctant to say more than what he had told Reuter in an interview at Aden. He was very sorry to see the Congress and National Liberal Federation resolutions on the boycott of the Royal Commission, but expressed his fervent hope that the All-India Congress Committee would be able to find means to place the views of the Congress before the British Parliament and the Royal Commission. He was convinced that the Congress and the Liberal Federation had misunderstood the procedure already indicated by the Prime Minister, and with regard to which the Simon Commission had the most complete freedom of action. He expressed his full confidence in Sir John Simon, and felt sure that good would come out of the Royal Commission and that lasting benefit would be conferred upon India. He was sure that Sir John Simon and his colleagues would deal with the great problem honestly and fairly.

Lord Sinha expressed his deep concern regarding the fate of the Skeen Committee's report and said that the document was of vital importance to India, adding, "National defence is the key-stone of self-government." He regretted the



Lord Sinha who arrived by yesterday mail by s.s. "Rawalpindi".

lack of interest in India on the important issue.

Lord Sinha returns to England next spring.—A. P.

### "CLEAR AND DIGNIFIED STATEMENT"

#### DR. BESANT ON INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The Fress Press, telegram from Madras dated the 26th instant in which the statement that the independence resolution is a 'clear and dignified statement' was made by Dr. Besant in an interview and not by Mr. Brockway as wrongly published through error. Mr. Brockway was too ill to be pressed for any expression of opinion.—Free Press.

### WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

Yesterday's disturbance has given nearly general rain in Baluchistan and a few falls in South West Punjab. Local rain is also reported from Central India West, with a few falls in Central Provinces West. The North-East monsoon is active in the South of the Bay.

Chief amounts are:—Neemuch and Multan quarter of an inch; Dera Ismail Khan half an inch; Parachinar, Harnai, Quetta, Kalat and Hyderabad (Sind) a quarter.

Forecast:—A decrease in Baluchistan Sind and North West Frontier Province and some extension in the Punjab and into Rajputana.—A. T.

# LATEST NEWS

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The Calcutta section of the Muslim League having decided to hold the session under the presidency of Mohamed Yakub this evening, the Lanore section has also come to a similar conclusion and the session of the League here will be held to-morrow at 11 a.m. Sir Mahomed Shafi has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—"I am grievously disappointed that all earnest efforts made by Sir Abdur Rahim, Messrs. Ghuznavi, Suhraward" and Dr. Ziauddin in Calcutta to bring about a postponement in order to avoid a split have been shattered on the rock of Messrs. Jinnah and Kitchlew's obstinacy. The efforts now made by them have met with the same fate as did all our previous efforts as well as those of His Highness the Aga Khan and Hasrat Mohani. At this critical juncture to have created this split when Muslim solidarity was the most urgent need of the situation is tantamount to grievous wrong to the community. The responsibility for this split must rest on the shoulders of those who have resisted all efforts made by a number of leading Mussalmans to avoid this crisis. The Lahore session will now proceed with its work to-morrow at 11 a.m."—A. P.

### PART OF WIDE-SPREAD PROPAGANDA

#### MR. MULLIK ON MISS MAYO'S BOOK

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullik, Member of the Council of India, who arrived this morning by the Mail steamer, and is spending the cold weather in India for reasons of health, declined to grant an interview in view of his present position as an official, but it was obvious from the conversation that he was distressed at the boycott resolution of the Indian National Congress and the Liberal Federation. He more than once emphasised the need for getting the maximum out of the Simon Commission. Both Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead had made the Government's

Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullik, Member, Council of India, who arrived yesterday, by s.s. "Rawalpindi".

position clear, and if the Commission were given the friendly hand of leading Indian politicians it would yield satisfactory results.

Mr. Mullik opined that the Premier had made a wise choice in Sir John Simon, as his name was a sufficient guarantee for fairplay and honest dealings.

Asked about "Mother India" he regarded its publication as a part of the widespread propaganda against the movement for Indian Reforms, which must receive due care and attention in India. Pressed for an expression of opinion, he deplored the absence of counter-propaganda by Indians in England, and said that the disappearance of the Congress Committee in England and the newspaper "India" has been a source of great weakness in our position. Indian leaders might very well take up the matter and give it their best consideration.

He was asked for his views on the Sandhurst Committee report, but he said "No, thank you. Good-bye."

The Hon. Mr. Mullik, who is accompanied by Mrs. Mullik, will return to Europe early next Spring.—A. P.

# BOMBAY RACES

## FIFTH WINTER MEETING

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Div. I.
- SHEEMA ..... 1
- ORANGE PRINCE ..... 2
- SHARWAN ..... 3

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Div. II.
- GOLDEN SUN ..... 1
- DILAWAR BEG ..... 2
- CHANDRA ..... 3

THE CARLISLE PLATE.
- GLEN TREE ..... 1
- PUFFIN ..... 2
- BEAVER PUFF ..... 3

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Div. III.
- ALDER II ..... 1
- MONGOLIA ..... 2
- MAHBOOB ..... 3

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.
- PACK UP ..... 1
- FLYING STEVE ..... 2
- SANTOCK ..... 3

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Div. II.
- SHAMSUZZAMAN ..... 1
- AMAR ..... 2
- HAWAD ..... 3

THE WINDSOR PLATE.
- HEERA MAHAL ..... 1
- JOE'S LUCK ..... 2
- BAYONNE ..... 3

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.
- KNIGHT'S CROSS ..... 1
- ALDER GROVE ..... 2
- KING'S YELLOW ..... 3

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Div. I.
- MANECK BEG ..... 1
- ARAB PRINCE ..... 2
- AMALFI ..... 3

### ARMED KIDNAPPERS CORNERED

#### BRITISH DETECTIVE SERGEANT SHOT

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Shanghai.—A Squad of foreign detectives cornered a couple of armed kidnappers in their bedroom in a Chinese house and fired and killed one of them and seriously wounded the other. In the course of the fracas, a British detective sergeant, Campbell was shot in the stomach and died while on the way to hospital.—Reuter.

### HINDI CHRISTI PANCHANG

The Hindi Christi Panchang is a Calendar for the year 1928, published in Marathi in book form by Mr. D. N. Tilak. One page is given to each month and indicates the days of the month according to the Christian, Hindu and Muslim calendars. The page contains at the bottom some Biblical texts, one for each day, and leaves some blank space for brief memos. To the Calendar proper are prefixed a religious poem by the well known Marathi poet Narayen Waman Tilak and a few short stories in Marathi of a more or less propagandist character. There are also three striking illustrations relating to the birth and boy hood of Jesus Christ. The Panchang which is priced at 8 annas, will be found useful by the Marathi knowing public expecially oy the Christians.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JULY.

| | Dec. 30. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.75 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.79 |
| Difference | +.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 19.75 |
| Difference | Unchanged |

LIVERPOOL.

| | Dec. 30. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.41 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.49 |
| Difference | +.08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.52 |
| Difference | +.11 |
| Broach Expectation | 392 0 0 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, Dec. 30. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 6 0 |
| Lower | 0 2 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 6 0 |
| Lower | 0 2 0 |

Tone of Market: India & China sold.

# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day of Winter Meeting.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.

Bombay South Indians meeting to express sorrow at Hakim Ajmal Khan's death, Kanji Bhuvan, Government Gate Road, Parel.

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Srimad Bhagwat" at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar for 1928 from the Argus Press, Ltd., London.

A tear off calendar for 1928 from Messrs. The Pioneer Paper Mart, Bombay.

PT. A PRASADJI'S LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday, the 1st January, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Ayodhya Prasadji will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Sermon".

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shinnah Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, (the 1st January 1928).

SERMON ON "YOG-DARSAN" AND "KEN-UPNISHAD."

Shastree Vaijnath Luxmon Athavle will give a sermon on "Yog-Darsan" from 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.), to-day (Saturday) and also a sermon on "Ken-Upnishad" from 8-45 to 10 a.m. on Sunday, at Bhagvad Gita Pathshalla, Madhav Bag, Upper Hall.

LECTURE ON ISLAM.

A public lecture will be delivered by Maulana Nazir Ahmed Saheb Khujandi, on "Islam is a Tabhbi Religion" at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday), in Anjuman-e-Islam at Wazir Hall, Bhindi Bazar Junction.

PANDIT A. K. SHASTRI'S LECTURE.

A meeting will be held at Nar Narayan Temple, to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. in which Maha Mahopadya Pandit Anant Krishna Shastri, Professor Sanskrit College and Kaviratna Pandit Akhilanand Sharma will deliver lecture on "Santan Dharma".

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF GURU GOBIND SINGJI.

A public meeting under the auspicious of Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay will be held in Marwari Vidyala Hall, tomorrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Birthday Anniversary of Siri Guru Gobind Singhji under the presidentship of Dr. N. D. Savarkar.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

Another meeting to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday (the 2nd prox.), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The name of the President will be announced later. Speakers. (1) Saint Teja Singh and (2) S. Sardul Singh Cavesheer, B.A., and others.

S. I. ASSOCIATION'S SPORTS.

The South Indian Association, Matunga, has arranged a programme of sports which will be gone through on the 1st and 2nd January, 1928, near King's Circle, Matunga, at the conclusion of which, prizes will be given away to the winning competitors by Mr. Pothan Joseph, President of the Association.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GENERAL UNION.

There will be a mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m., at Nadekar's Hall Lonavala when the ethics of Unionism aims and objects of the Union will be explained. Mr. Jhabvalla, the General Secretary, will address the meeting.

MR. LELE ON UNTOUCHABILITY.

In connection with the proposed Bombay South Indian Purse to Mahatma Gandhi for Anti-Untouchability Work, a public meeting will be held at Velji Lakhamsey's compound, King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. R. Lele will deliver an address on "The Curse of Untouchability and Hinduism". Swami Vishwananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Melgen Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd instant. and is due to arrive here on or about the 21st January.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macgillivray" left Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

# "NOTHING BUT A CLERICAL MISTAKE"

## ALLEGED OVERPAYMENT TO F. C. C.

## MR. VELINKAR CHALLENGES MR. NARIMAN'S BONA FIDES

Mr. Velinker, Counsel for prosecution in the Harvey-Nariman case referred to the transactions of the B. D. D. with B. C. C. and F. C. C. when he resumed his address to the Court on Friday. He contended that no fair-minded man would see any dishonesty in them unless he was deeply prejudiced against the department.

Examining the documents that were put in in connection with F. C. C. contracts, Counsel said that Mr. Harvey was on leave when Mr. Servello resigned from the Improvement Trust in June 1923. The original contract with F. C. C. was for 16 chawls but on account of the blasting of a hill near the site, the programme had to be reduced to 12 chawls. The F. C. C. on account of this curtailment put in a compensation claim for Rs. 56,000 out of which Mr. Harvey recommended Rs. 36,000. The Deputy Financial Advisor to Government objected to this recommendation on the ground that the contract was on K2 form. Harvey had said in his evidence that the Financial Adviser lost sight of the fact that the original contract was for 16 chawls. And the amount of Rs. 36,000 was paid to the F. C. C. after considerable correspondence in March 1926. In reply as to why the contract was given to F. C. C. Counsel said it was common knowledge that Mr. Servello was a gentleman having vast experience in construction work and his connection with the F. C. C. undoubtedly actuated the Department to give the contract to them.

"NOTHING BUT A CLERICAL MISTAKE."

Then referring to the overpayment of Rs. 14,000 to the F. C. C. for painting of windows, of which Counsel said Mr. Nariman was making so much, the whole thing was nothing but a clerical mistake. That it was a 'bona fido' mistake was clear from the fact that though this bill went through the hands of four clerks, it was not discovered, his was an exceedingly eloquent instance of how mistakes would creep in even in the best regulated departments. When the mistake was discovered, Mr. Servello's attention was drawn to it and the excess amount was made good to Government. Counsel submitted that this mistake could not have any bearing at all on the questions or points of determination in this case whatever effect this so-called successful discovery of the mistake might create on the reading public.

As to why Mr. Harvey wrote a letter to the F. C. C. asking them to submit their claim for compensation, Counsel said Mr. Harvey had made it clear in his evidence that his object was to make them commit to something in order to prevent them from putting in a very exaggerated claim later on. Counsel could see nothing in these things except an honest and straightforward way of dealing with a claim that had been pending since 1923. Curiously enough by a mere accident Mr. Harvey and Servello sailed together and on this flimsy ground, counsel, added, Mr. Nariman had based all his allegations of favouritism and corruption.

SALEBHOY'S TENDERS.

In regard to the tender of Salebhoy Tyebji for the supply of 30,000 bars Counsel submitted that six tenders were received in this connection. The order was placed owing to urgency and the fact that the firm was fined Rs. 6,000 for late delivery was sufficient to show that there could not have been any sort of collusion between the Department and Salebhoy's and especially between Mr. Harvey and the firm. The most one could say about the tender was that it was not good judgment to place the order locally before telegraphing to the High Commissioner enquiring the prevailing rates. To read into this contract dishonesty or corruption or a desire to earn secret commission, Counsel submitted, clearly proved lack of good faith on the part of the person who did so.

Relating to the entries found in Gaya and Company's books which Mr. Nariman construed as showing 12 1/2 per cent. bribes paid to certain officers, Counsel said Mr. Gaya himself had not come forward to give evidence on that point. If as alleged the bribes were paid there was nothing to show that Harvey was in any way concerned in it and whether Mr. Hamid or Mr. Gazdar received the bribe this was not the purpose of the case to unearth. The only relevent point was whether Mr. Nariman had this information at the time he made the sweeping allegations against the Department? Counsel submitted he had not.

Then Counsel said that some firms in this country kep two sets of account books and who could say that the books of Gaya and Co., produced by Mr. Nariman were the duplicate ones or not?

Mr. Nariman: I don't know what the learned counsel suggests. If he thinks that some more books that are with the solicitors are same as produced in the Court he is very much mistaken. They refer to a different period.

SALE OF SURPLUS BARS.

Mr. Velinker repudiated the suggestion that Mr. Harvey was in league with Mr. Hamid and Mr. Gazdar in receiving secret commissions. The fact that the final claim of Rs. 2 lakhs passed by Mr. Hamid was mercilessly cut down to Rs. 35,000 and the evidence of Jal J. Chichgar, strongly refuted the insinuation. Coming then to the sale of surplus bars to Maneckchand Jivraj, counsel submitted Mr. Nariman's suggestion was that it was brought about by a payment of secret commission of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Coldwell but this did not involve Mr. Harvey's name in that transaction. Again from Mr. Bell's evidence it was clear that Mr. Harvey did not know what the state of affairs regarding the whole transaction was and it was Mr. Bell who accepted the offer. Mr. Nariman tried to read into this transaction some corrupt understanding between Mr. Harvey and Maneckchand Jivraj, but the latter in his evidence did not support that theory. Counsel submitted that the court should not at all concern with this point as it was not trying Mr. Coldwell. Counsel declared under the circumstances Mr. Nariman had absolutely no justification for making a sweeping suggestion as sweeping and as universal as that contained in the first charge without indicating that he wanted to exclude even a single high officer from it.

In regard to the transactions between the B. D. D and the Petrol Company, Counsel submitted whatever Mr. Hamid or Gazdar had to do with them, Mr. Harvey was entirely unconcerned in that affair. It might be remarked in fairness to the defence, that this matter if it was within the knowledge of Mr. Nariman at the time he gave evidence before the Committee, would afford some ground, and might be taken into consideration in his favour on the question of good faith so far as Hamid and Guzdar were concerned. But there was no justification to hold that Mr. Harvey had anything to do with these matters and Counsel submitted that the Court should honourably acquit Mr. Harvey on these points so that his honour might be vindicated and his character which had been defamed might be rehabilitated.

Further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of the 17th instant, arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 30th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The B. I. s.s. "Manela" which left Bombay on the 19th instant arrived Suez on the morning of the 30th idem.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Picturesque of locale, powerful in its love story and presenting one of the most red blooded fights ever seen on the screen, "The Sea Tiger," which opens at the Royal Opera House Theatre to-night is one of the finest pictures in which Milton Sills has starred for some time.

The setting is in a tiny hamlet in the Canary Islands, that famous and colorful group of islands in mid-Atlantic, belonging to Spain.

Sills plays the role of a sow witted but powerful Spanish fisherman, of great strength of character, who is torn between his love for it's younger and weaker brother, Larry Kent, and Mary Astor, a fisherman's daughter, whom both the brothers love. Against the stormy background of the sea the tale unfolds itself with peculiar beauty. The tiny fishing craft dip their sails against the horizon as the course true love runs anything but smooth. White as a rattle brained little [illegible] theatrical trouper, causes most trouble.

### OFFICIAL AND

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis arrived bay, on Fri

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 31, 1927.


## INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

In his presidential address at the fifth session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress at Madras, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah does not deal in detail with the various problems of pressing economic interest, such as the exchange muddle, protection to the cotton industry or the Reserve Bank but concentrates his attention on what he regards as the "fundamental principle on which the entire structure of India's future prosperity is based." He discusses that feature of the British economic policy in India of which the ruinous ratio, the farce of protection to the cotton industry and the Reserve Bank debacle are only recent examples. He examines the plea that the British hold India as a "sacred trust" and shows how and with what results they have administered the Trust. He compares the present economic position of India after a hundred and fifty years of British rule with that of Japan and quotes some significant figures. He shows that between 1915 and 1925, while the import and export trade of India only doubled, that of Japan with far less natural resources quadrupled. Japan's imports in 1915 were only 66 crores of rupees as against 150 crores of India. But by 1925 they shot up to 320 crores, only 32 crores less than of India, ...ugh the population of Japan is only ...fth of that of India. After quoting ...ll-tale figures about India and ... Ibrahim asks: "Can any one ... if she reaches the conclusion ...nity in the state of econo... of two Asiatic countries ...e to the fact that Japan as a self-governing nation is able to concentrate on the economic development of its people, while under British rule India has to be content with a policy dictated by the Board of Directors located in London and called the Secretary of State in Council?"

The British economic policy in India may be described in Sir Ibrahim's own words as follows: "Britain has thoroughout been primarily concerned with maintaining the Indian market for her manufactures. Her political power has been used for the promotion of this object. The concern of our "trustees" seems to be to obtain all the revenues that they may require for carrying on the administration of India and to sell to India increased quantities of manufactured goods. Britain does not appear to have applied her mind to the development of the economic resources of this country. She imposed upon India, I dare say in the conscientious discharge of her "sacred trust" a policy of free trade, to which her own Dominions, let alone other civilised nations refused to subscribe. In the political conditions prevailing in Britain, it seems British manufacturing interest exercises great influence and that interest's immediate concern seems to be to sell her goods for the time being and allow the future to take care of itself". This is a mild presentation of a long, ruthless, cold-blooded policy of exploitation in India, of suppressing the varied indigenous industries and of driving the country into the position of a supplier of raw material to Britain. Never-the-less Sir Ibrahim has fairly indicated the general lines of Britain's policy of the alliance of Imperialists and Capitalists holding down and exploiting India in their own joint interests. The result of this policy is too patent to be stressed here. But Sir Ibrahim points out that the evil result has now begun to adversely react on the British themselves. He points out that Britain's economic position depended "upon the better class people in the world as consumers of her superior manufactures", that many progressive countries have seriously encroached upon Britain's markets and that under the ruinous policy of Britain India has lost her purchasing power, though yet willing to buy from England. In other words, England has with her own hands crippled her best market in India. Lamartine said: "No man ever riveted a chain of slavery round his brother's neck but God silently welded the other end round the neck of the tyrant". This great truth has justified itself in all ages and in all the spheres of life. With the world's market slowly slipping through her fingers for various reasons England is at her wits' end to find a solution for her growing unemployment problem.

What is the way out of the economic morass in which England has led both herself and India? Not by manipulating the exchange, says Sir Ibrahim. "It is an expedient which may prove of doubtful advantage for the future well-being not only of India but also of Britain herself. It is not possible to find buyers at seemingly cheap rates for any length of time when the economic foundation of the masses is affected thereby." What is wanted, says Sir Ibrahim, is not the exploiting of India for the benefit of others but the full and proper utilisation of her resources for her own benefit so as to add to her national capital and income and to raise new purchasing power. Once this aim is definitely decided upon, the next step is to institute an elaborate and comprehensive enquiry as to how India's natural resources can be best developed. It will not do for this purpose, Sir Ibrahim points out, to consider the various problems piece-meal through Commissions with narrow terms of reference, as hereto done, but "agriculture, industry, transport, currency and exchange and the fiscal policy should all form the subject of one or simultaneous inquiry having as its aim and object the economic growth of India". Sir Ibrahim warns that "unless this is done in a serious spirit and action is taken primarily in the interests of India, the problems of Indian economics cannot be effectively solved." Finally, Sir Ibrahim asks the British "to drop the pretence of holding India as a sacred trust and boldly to acknowledge the fact that they are here for promoting their trade interests." Sir Ibrahim's suggestions are eminently sound so far as they go. But the British statesmen of the present day have not the foresight to appreciate them and the commercial interests which according to Sir Ibrahim dominate the politicians are still more short-sighted. The real question then is how to compel the British politicians and their dominant allies, the British Capitalists to loosen the hold they have on India. Sir Ibrahim has himself noted the difference between the position of India and that of Japan and also the secret of the difference. Indian commercialists must, like their brothers in Britain, ally themselves with the politicians in India and pursue the lesson from Japan to its logical conclusion.

## THE AWAKENING IN CUTCH.

The Cutchi People's Conference held at Mandvi on Thursday is a happy indication that the general awakening in Cutch, a territory which some people still choose to regard as a sleepy hollow, a part of India where inaction is the order of the day, has taken such excellent strides forward as to make the Cutchis realise the value of ventilating their grievances in an organised manner. The first attempt they made to do so has encouraged them by the success they achieved to make the People's Conference an annual function. For their second Conference they made in Mr. Tairsee an excellent choice as President. Mr. Tairsee's address is marked with practical good sense and a tinge of optimism which is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that Mr. Tairsee and other leaders of the Cutchis find in the territory ruled over by His Highness the Maharao, a most depressing environment for the rapid dissemination of modern ideas of progress. His Highness the Maharao has recognised this year's conference, but this fact can not by itself be regarded as hopeful enough. The spirit of inaction reigns supreme in the State and nothing will satisfy the subjects of H. H. the Maharao but a thorough clean-up of the administration. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sheth Purshotam Dhanji, dealt in admirably succinct manner with the local problems of Cutch in his speech at the Conference while Mr. Tairsee in his presidential address dealt with the general problem of Indian States and the people in those States in relation to the Government of India and the people of India. To the Cutchis his earnest appeal was to come to realise their political rights, to their ruler he pointed out the dangers of inaction, of supineness, of an indifference which clogs the wheels of progress and prosperity in his State. In his urgent warning to His Highness to do his duty by his people, Mr. Tairsee says "Princes do not earn; they cannot add to the wealth of the kingdom, except by so devising and ordaining their Government as to make the really productive among their people produce their best and their utmost." Is it not high time His Highness, whom Mr. Tairsee found to be a man of very considerable intellectual power and reasonable in all arguments on every subject he discussed with him in a recent interview, paid attention to the just and urgent demand for radical reform of the administration which his subjects have been repeatedly making?

## UNIVERSITIES FOR THE POOR

The fifth All-India Library Conference held at Madras during the Congress Week is a sign of the growing recognition of the place of libraries in any scheme of national education. A library is said to be a University for the poor, but it can also be a University for the rich. Indeed, no University can be worth much without a well-equipped library. For a long time in India libraries were confined practically to the better educated people, no facilities being provided for the vast population that had only acquired literacy at school, with the result that many lapsed back into illiteracy. It was His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda who first conceived the idea, from his experiences in America, of utilising public libraries in the task of educating the masses. The library movement which he inaugurated and organised in his State slowly spread to other parts of India and several Social Service Leagues adopted some of the methods found useful in Baroda, especially the plan of small travelling libraries. The All-India Library Conference and similar conferences in the provinces are doing a good service in popularising the library movement which has great potentialities. But real progress towards mass education will not be made fast enough unless special books on a variety of topics, written in simple vernacular are published in large numbers. The Gaekwar has not neglected this essential part of his scheme. National educational institutions and enlightened publishers can do much valuable work in this line.

## GOOD BEGINNING.

Mr. Hartshorne, Political Agent, Surat Agency, in his speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Mohandevji High School at Dharampore, said that it was the belief of the modern times that "education is not only a boon for the priviledged few but is also a necessity for everybody." That is so. The importance, however, of an educational atmosphere and of wholesome environment and attractive surroundings is, not infrequently, unrecognised. H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore, in his speech on the occasion, recognised the importance of healthy daily surroundings and environment for an educational institution. He said he was "a firm believer in the old maxim of a healthy mind in a healthy body and a strong advocate of physical exercise." He selected, therefore, for the school a "site which provides ample space" for building, playground and gymnasium. The building has been designed as clearly Indian in treatment. And, it is his intention to initiate a town planning scheme which will bring the school on one of the prominent roads of the town. H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore is, thus, not only an advocate of mere literacy. He recognises the necessity of artistic as well as healthy surroundings, of physical as well as art education. The building in Indian design he has sactioned for the school is a good beginning. Let us hope that when his town-planning scheme matures there will be full scope for Indian art, architecture and the art-crafts.

# A BOGUS MARTYR UNMASKED.

## SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S VOLTE FACE

(BY JAMNADAS M. MEHTA, M. L. A.)

When in the September session of the Assembly last year the Government suddenly announced their decision not to proceed further with the Reserve Bank Bill there was an outburst of indignation in the House and the country at the affront given to the Central Legislature. The clause in the Bill relating to the personnel of the Board of Directors had given rise to the most acute controversy; the scheme suggested by the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses was hotly resisted by the Government as letting in politics in, what they contended, was a purely business institution; the Finance member had suggested the alternative of a stockholders' scheme in place of the Joint Select Committee's scheme, but except the European members and a few opportunists on the non-official benches the House would have nothing to do with a scheme which was to all intents and purposes a revival of the shareholders' bank under a new name; the circumstances connected with the virtual withdrawal of the Bill were however such that it was possible for the friends of the Finance member to exploit them in his favour. They went round proclaiming that the Secretary of State had vetoed the stockholders' scheme, that as a protest the Finance member was resigning and that unless the whole House rallied round him in the struggle a mighty scheme of "financial reconstruction" would be wrecked and India would lose the benefit of an up-to-date machinery for co-ordinating her currency and credit. Some of those who had voted for the scheme of the Joint Select Committee themselves became converted to the Stockholders' scheme, secretly promised support to the Finance member and did not hesitate to denounce the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee as being inspired by the vested capitalist interests from Bombay. There never was a greater canard shamelessly circulated but the occasion was psychologically chosen.

**THE MARTYR'S POSE.**

The Finance member stood before the patriotic members of the House as a great benefactor of this country, harassed at the one end by the Secretary of State for India, and at the other by the selfish Bombay financiers. The only safe course appeared to be—so his henchmen said—to stand firm by the scheme of the Finance member. In this clever way Sir Basil Blackett posed as a martyr before the House and the country; some of the popular benches were taken in, the transparent hypocrisy of the Stockholders' scheme was in danger of being ignored and the affront offered to the Legislature was thus adroitly exploited in its favour. The motion for adjournment which was ostensibly a censure on the Government came perilously near a vote of confidence in Sir Basil Blackett, had not the chair firmly put its foot down on the attempt on the part of the sponsors of the motion to march off at a tangent; Sir Basil Blackett was not far wrong in regarding the motion for the adjournment as an unmistakable demonstration in favour of the Stockholders' Bank. Such at any rate was the trend of the speech of the mover of the motion for adjournment.

**VOLTE FACE.**

But time has had its revenge. Within

(Continued on page 14.)

# DIVORCE IN HINDU LAW.

## APPEAL FOR NEW OUTLOOK

(BY P. R. LELE).

The attention of thinking Hindus ought to be directed to the question of providing some mode for legal dissolution of a Hindu marriage. When all the world over there is in operation a law of divorce, it is only in Hindudom that there is not a legal divorce. I say "legal divorce" because amongst various non-Brahmin communities, which have always got a broader social outlook than the hide-bound encrusted Brahmin community, there is an operative divorce for which neither party has recourse to any Court of Law. In the Marathi speaking territories, you have only to cast a glance at the advertisements in the district papers and you will find any amount of evidence of an operative divorce in accordance with custom. The cases are all from non-Brahmin communities. The refrigerating influence of Brahmin piety has not altogether frozen the human warmth that is still kept up in the blood of the non-Brahmin communities. But there is no regular law for dissolving a Hindu marriage.

**ANTEDILUVIAN.**

It is now time to give up the antediluvian superstition clinging to the sacramental type of marriage. The ideas of the inferiority of women have been cast to the winds. In India, women are now entitled to get any office. A lady is elected to lead the Reception Committee of this year's Social Conference. A lady is elected Vice-President of a Provincial Legislative Council. Women belonging to Hindudom must have their freedom recognised by law even in respect of marriage. A lady must be entitled to get a marriage dissolved under circumstances, under which it can be dissolved in every other civilised country on the globe. Hindu law as interpreted by the Privy Council recognises the right of a Hindu male to have a permanent concubine. Why should a Hindu wife not to be entitled to claim freedom from her marital obligation to her husband who has chosen to keep a concubine? We know there are numerous rich men in India who patronise prostitution and even take glory in it. I have heard rich men attempting to surpass each other saying "I have got three" "you have three, I have four", "But of your four, two were mine and only when I discarded them, they became yours." Many of these men have got very self-respecting wives who chafe and fret over these indignities. The prostitutes have, in many cases, got venereal diseases which infect these men who in their turn and by legal right infect their virtuous innocent wives. Is this legal right not an abomination of which Hindus with any feeling of pride for their ancient culture must be ashamed? Is this legal right not an execration of which even the neutral British Government must be ashamed?

**A CASE IN POINT.**

I invite attention to an article published in the "Modern Review" of November 1927 at page 536, from which I quote the following:—

"A married Hindu girl was enticed away from Kashmere to Bombay. Perhaps, she was not an unwilling victim; for even Hindu girls err. But at the present moment, she is sorry for her indiscretion. She is eighteen years old and wishes to return to her husband's home if he will take her back or to remarry if possible. It is almost certain that the husband will not re-admit to his home the erring wife. In the present state of the law, nobody can marry her. A doctor friend of mine with an income of close upon £500 a year is willing to marry her. But the law stands in the way."

I give this case because it is relevant to the question from several points of view. The case as put by Mr. D. C. Maitra in the above paragraph, shows how the law creates an impasse for the lady. Putting it another way, you can see how the present law can let only the conscientious and kind hearted husband but leaves others free to do what they choose. It is not necessary to consider the case in all its possibilities. Suffice it to say that it calls for a legal remedy. Mr. Maitra suggests that an Act should be passed on the lines of Act XI of 1866.

**ENCOURAGING DISCUSSION.**

Here in Bombay, this matter has been discussed in the columns of the weekly organ which is edited by the President of the Madras session of the Indian Social Conference. It has been argued in those columns that the question requires to be urgently taken up and Dr. Gour has been definitely requested to introduce a Bill for the purpose in the Legislative Assembly. I have personal knowledge that Mr. B. S. Kamat intended to sponsor a Bill for this purpose in 1921 when he represented the Central Division of this Presidency in the Assembly. We hope that Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal urges the rights of a Hindu wife on the delegates assembled at Madras. Every lawyer knows that monogamy cannot form part of the positive law without its inseparable adjunct, the legal provision for the dissolution of a marriage in given circumstances. Every Hindu who wishes to ordain monogamy—whether a social reformer or not—must support the plea for such a legal provision in Hindu Law.

# Notes of the Day.

**What Are They?**

The Simon Seven and their functions seem to invite a lot of explanation and interpretations. What are Sir John and his colleagues to be? Are they to be the jury, are they the travelling Committee which the "Times" designated them to be? According to the latest commentary upon them they are merely an "advisory body." Lord Sinha who in a press interview inveighs against boycotting them tells his countrymen that the first thing about the Simon Commission they should remember is that it is not a judicial body. Sir John and his colleagues come out to India, according to his lordship, only as an Advisory Committee of the British Parliament. Lord Sinha vehemently denies that they are to be a jury. "We are not in the dock, we are not criminals" he says and he grandiloquently declares "we are not going to be tried by Sir John Simon or anybody else." He asserts that the members of the Commission come out as agents of British Parliament to confer with the representatives of the Indian people."

**The Apologist.**

Nobody in India will be persuaded to believe that this flattering description of the Simon Show has a grain of truth. Lord Sinha may choose to function as the apologist for the Birkenhead policy of giving India a deliberate affront. He may announce publicly how thankful he was that he as an Indian had not been asked to be Sir John Simon's colleague. His lordship is sadly out of tune with the present Indian political feeling if he expects that his defence of the manner in which the Commission was appointed will make any political party in India, except the select band of Jo-Hukums, revise its ideas of the true nature of the functions and limitations of the Commission. Nor will his plea that his fellow Liberals have misunderstood the procedure already indicated by the Prime Minister be believed in by anybody. As Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's speech at the recent Liberal rally showed there are no illusions entertained in India about what this procedure is expected to be. It is a pity Lord Sinha fails to appreciate the volume and strength of Indian resentment. But then as he himself observes he belongs to the past. This is a valuable piece of self-introspection. He should not be expected, therefore, to realise the point of view of the India of to-day.

**Their Real Intention.**

The papers received by this week's mail from England bear ample evidence of the discomfiture and chagrin of the Tory and Liberal Party "bosses" and their Press at the unexpected declaration regarding disarmament by the Soviet Delegation at Geneva during the recent conference on that vexed subject. The real intention of England comes out in the criticism levelled at the Russian proposals. British policy would like a lot of peace talk and amiable discussions about progressive reduction in armaments. But when a proposal is made about radical reduction in right earnest, it is greeted with cynical disbelief and disapprobation. The "Times" relegated the Russian proposals to small print in a back page. The Liberal "Daily News" always so unctuously concerned about the preservation of international peace called them a "cynical farce." Excepting the "Manchester Guardian" practically every other newspapers in Britain ran down the proposals as mere propaganda. It is interesting to notice that the smaller Power, the insignificant members of the League of Nations, have come to realise and protest against this British insincerity.

**Crying Grievance.**

There will be considerable satisfaction not only amongst Indian businessmen but amongst Indians of every shade of political thought that the Indian Industrial Congress at Madras should have drawn prominent attention to the question of reservation of the coasting trade to Indian ships. The Government of India have so far totally neglected this item in the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine, although after a good deal of delay and hesitation they consented to the creation of a solitary training centre in Bombay for educating Indian youths to be ship's officers. But one training ship alone for the whole of India is a mockery in meeting the Indian demand for rapid progress in the provision of an adequate number of Indian officers for a national mercantile marine. This urgent demand for a prompt and honest carrying out into effect of this vital recommendation of the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee must be persisted in by non-official members of the Central Legislature and the Government compelled to take action.

# LOSS TO INDIA

## USLIMS MOURN I'S DEATH

## NAL PRAYERS IN A MOSQUE

## TO HIS LEGACY

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INDIA. of the following

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he untimely n at this our country needed, as and to the peals to In- and educa- ken and to nt have been ting also ap- n atmosphere odwill in the establish Na- the last wish as on it de- of India."

BELIEVED.

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Xpressed in the Influenza epidemic. He had found out a special remedy for this dangerous disease and in order to relieve the poor people from their sufferings he sent a large number of his pupils to work in Delhi City who were provided with large quantities of village to village and served the suffering humanity. There was no question whether the man to whom this help was offered was a Hindu or a Muslim. Hakim Sahib was above such differences.

EASTERN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

It was in those days that Hakim Sahib's efforts created an everlasting impression on Lord and Lady Hardinge which consequently resulted in their fast friendship with Hakim Saheb. As it was Hakim Sahib compelled H.E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to accept the claim of the medical systems other than the Western for its efficiency. The result was that Lady Hardinge became a great patron of Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. It was really due to Hakim Sahib's effort that they found in the present time some Local Boards and Municipal Committees encouraging the Eastern systems of medicine by employing Hakim and Vaids in their dispensaries.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Hakim Sahib himself being a scholar of Persian and Arabic literature knew very well the defects of the present educational system. He knew that Government schools and colleges created by Government servants and ordinary clerks. He was one of the Trustees of the old Aligarh College. But he found that so long as the institution did not make radical changes in its method of teaching it would not be able to fulfil the needs of Indian Musslims. That was why he helped the course of National Education in India and accepted the Chancellorship of the National Muslim University. So dear was this institution to him that for the last two years he had no other thought in his mind except to put the financial condition of this institution on a firm basis. Even so late as last week he was in Bombay and after presenting an address to H.M. King Amanullah Khan on behalf of this institution he spent several days in Bombay in collecting funds for it from his friends.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

His share in the political field was by no means inconsiderable. His political career really began from the Martial Law regime in the Punjab.

The Martial Law regime was followed by the disturbances in the Punjab and the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements. The Government were well aware of Hakim Sahib's great influence over both the communities and they tried their best to persuade him not to take part in these movements. But Hakim Sahib was not a man to fall a victim to those tactics. He was the first man to give up the titles and honours conferred upon him by the very Government that had confiscated the Jagir of his family in 1857.

HIS FAME IN ISLAMIC WORLD.

But Hakim Sahib's fame was not limited to India. He was well-known throughout the Islamic World. He had visited the Eastern and Western world and supported every movement started for the upliftment of Muslims in any part of the globe.

It was a great calamity that at a critical juncture in the life of their country they should lose such a great leader. The loss to India and to the whole Islamic world was irreparable. The only thing that those who were left behind could do to commemorate his sacred memory was to complete the work he had undertaken and to support the institutions he has founded. It would be the most fitting memorial that Indians could raise to his memory.

The resolutions were supported by Hakim Fazil Rahum and passed unanimously. Once more prayers were offered and the meeting terminated.

## MUSLIM LEAGUE

### COMMITTEE ADOPTS BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Subjects Committee of the Muslim League has adopted a resolution in favour of boycott of the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

## HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S FUNERAL.

### PROMINENT HINDUS AND MUSLIMS ATTEND PROCESSION

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The funeral procession of Hakim Ajmal Khan started from his house at 3-15 p.m., and passing through Chandni Chowk, reached the parade ground at 4 p.m. Thousands of Hindus and Mussalmans flocked to join the procession to pay their homage to the mortal remains of the patriot. Amongst those who accompanied the body to its last resting place were Mr. Abdur Rahman, Senior Vice-President of the Delhi Municipality, Lala Shri Ram, Junior Vice-President of the Municipality, Mr. R. B. Sultan, Mr. Ramprashad, and other commissioners of the Municipality, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor, Mr. K. D. Kohli, Manager, of the "Hindustan Times," Mr. Desabandhu Gupta, Director, "Tej," Lala Girdhari Lal, and Mr. Sri Ram, Bar-at-Law.

By the time, the procession reached the parade ground, there were more than a thousand people in it. Prayers were offered in the Jumma Mosque in the presence of Hindus, by the Imam Sahib of the Mosque.

The body was then taken in a long procession via Chauri Bazar and Ajmer Gate towards Pahar Gaj, where the funeral ceremonies were performed late in the evening.

All the shops were closed in the city.—Free Press.

## 'IRREPARABLE LOSS TO INDIA'

### MORE TRIBUTE TO HAKIMJI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Maulana Akram Khan, in the course of an interview with the Free Press of India, said. "Hakim Ajmal Khan was the only man who kept his head cool during the last two years of communal tension in the country, and stood on the side of sanity. His death is a great loss not only to the Muslim community but an irreparable loss to the whole Indian nation.

Similar views were expressed by other Hindu and Muslim leaders. Mr. Poornanchand, President of the local Arya Samaj, Pandit Harisankar Sharma, Editor of the "Arya Mitra" of Agra, and Mr. Hiralal, member of the United Provinces Arya Samaj, in a joint statement to Free Press of India, said: "India has sustained a great loss in the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, a staunch supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. He thought of his country first and his community afterwards. His demise at this juncture, when the Hindu-Muslim question is being satisfactorily solved, is all the more lamentable.—Free Press.

## LATE HAKIM AJMAL KHAN SAHEB

### BOMBAY SOUTH INDIANS' CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held at the Union premises, Kanji Bhuvan, Government Gate Road, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) the at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to express the deep sense of sorrow at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb of Delhi.

## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS

### ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FORMED

### CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

ADDRESS TO MR. TAIRSEE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Dec. 30.

Sittings of the Cutch People's Conference is extended by one day. The Mandvi public and municipality have decided to present Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Conference an address. The Municipality has asked for the sanction of the Darbar, but it has not yet received it.

The Conference to-day passed a number of resolutions asking the Darbar to introduce improvements in the agricultural and revenue policy.

In the afternoon, the Conference discussed at length the resolution of Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, asking His Highness the Maharao Shree to dismiss those whose personal character is suspected by people. Mr. Gokaldas Khimji moved an amendment to appoint a committee to enquire about the allegations against officers. After hot discussion the proposition was withdrawn and the amendment was carried.

The Conference then adjourned till Saturday. It is understood the next Conference will be invited by Bhuj.

## M. RAKOVSKY AND HIS COLLEAGUES

### RELIEVED OF THEIR PORTS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Moscow.—The Soviet Central Executive Committee has relieved of their posts M. Rakovsky, chairman of the delegation for conducting Franco-Soviet negotiations. M. Preobrajensky, member of the delegation and also M. Kamenev, Plenipotentiary and Soviet representative in Italy.—Reuter.

## FORCED LOAN IN BOLIVIA

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Lapaz.—The Bolivian Government has decreed a forced loan of twelve-million Bolivianos (five million dollars) at par from leading capitalists in the country. Simon Patino the "Tin King" has been assessed four million bolivianos, Aveline Ramayo two million and other wealthy people smaller amounts.—Reuter's Special.

## GANDHIJI IN BOMBAY

### IMPRESSIONS OF MADRAS CONGRESS

### OPPOSITION TO INDEPENDENCE EXPLAINED

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Madras. Reports about his health were exaggerated, he said, to a representative of the "Indian Daily Mail." He described it as "quite passable." He needs rest and hopes to get it at Sabarmati.

Giving his impressions about the Madras Session of the Congress he said,.

FOUNDATION OF UNITY.

"The Madras Session was a unique one, inasmuch as it seems to have laid the foundation of Hindu-Muslim Unity. This, I say, not because of the quality of the resolutions, but because of the manner in which they were presented and accepted. Pundit Malaviyaji's happy speech and the still happier response made by Ali brothers appeared to me to be a good augury for the future. I was not privileged to be present when the scene of Moulana Mahomed Ali in ecstacy falling at Malavayaji's feet and Moulana Shaukat Ali fanning him after he had finished his great speech took place; but it was described to me by the President of the Congress. It filled me with great joy and hope. I hope this spirit of cordiality and mutual trust will prove infectious and we shall be able to find such trust amongst the rank and file. Both Dr. Ansari and Mr. S. Iyengar deserve the gratitude of the nation for this happy event."

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE.

Asked why he was not present when the Independence Resolution was discussed, Mr. Gandhi said that he was not expected to be present at any of the meetings of the Committee because of his health. His opposition to the Independence resolution was, he said, was an open secret. He had explained his position on that question more than once and his attitude, he hoped, would not be misunderstood. He said "I do not for one moment consider that India is not fit for independence or that she is not ripe for it."

HAKIMJI'S DEATH.

Referring to Hakim Ajmal Khan's death, Gandhiji said, it was a great and grievous loss at this juncture. He considered it a deep personal loss.

## BHARATPUR ENQUIRY.

### GREAT SENSATION IN RAJPUTANA

### PROTEST MEETINGS CONDEMN GOVT. ACTION

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Dec. 29.

Great sensation has been caused in Rajputana following the orders of the Government to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to leave the State during the period of enquiry and abstain from any act of State Administration, and to hand over the charge to an officer selected by the Government.

Protest meetings were held at Ajmer, Nasirabad and Rajgarh condemning Government's action, appreciating His Highness' patriotism and love of Hindu religion, and requesting His Excellency the Viceroy not to suspend the Maharaja Sahib during the enquiry.

The leading Rajputana weekly paper "Arya Martand" has written strong articles protesting against the Government action.

## SUCCESS OF MADRAS CONGRESS

### GREAT CREDIT DUE TO GANDHIJI AND PT. MALAVIYA

Congress leaders here express general satisfaction regarding this year's sessions of the National Congress. "This Congress must be declared a distinct triumph to Mahatma Gandhi" said the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu to the representative of the Free Press, who collected impressions of various leaders.

"There was a decided revision to the spirit of non-co-operation" Mr. Pantulu explained, "in the resolutions declaring our goal as complete national independence, boycott of the Simon Commission and of the Councils. Also the Hindu-Muslim Unity resolution is Mahatmaji's handiwork. It will be a complete answer, if adopted in practice, to Birkenhead and Baldwin who justified the all-white Commission on account of communal differences."

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

But he confessed to a sense of disappointment, as regards the manner in which the question of Swaraj constitution was disposed of. "The proposal to hold a convention in March without a lead from Congress or a clear demand of the people on the lines of the Assembly is in my opinion of little value. The question on Council programme also is in my opinion a mistake. It will end in utilizing of Congressmen in the work for freedom. It should have been decided to be carried on both inside and outside councils. Moreover the decision to council Boycott will in effect prevent fusion of several parties in the House which constitute opposition. It may

(Continued on page 11.)

## CALCUTTA AT LAST!

### MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION BEGINS

### "HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY SYNONYMOUS WITH SWARAJ"

### MOHOMAD YAKUB'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Ali Brothers, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others arrived here this morning by the Madras Mail for the Muslim League session.

Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, is expected to-morrow.—Free Press.

### MEETING OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League by a large majority turned down the proposal to postpone the Calcutta Session of the League. The Muslim League accordingly meets at the Town Hall this evening.

The League's constitution provides that the Council's decision is to be on the strength of those who actually vote, while the decision of the League shall be on a provincial basis. This introduces a complexity by making it doubtful whether the Council's decision mentioned above will be easily endorsed by the League which meets this evening. The issue regarding the holding of the session is, therefore, considered to be still hanging in the balance.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad is not attending the session owing to illness.—A. P.

### SESSION BEGINS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Immediately after the meeting of the Council, the All-India Muslim League met to-day at the Town Hall. On the motion of Sir Ali Imam, Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly was voted to the chair amid acclamation. Sir Ali Imam said that by electing Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, they knew that he had a majority of votes behind him and therefore he carried the votes of a majority of members of the Assembly with him. They knew he had expressed himself strongly on the Simon Commission. They had met under the shadow of a great political crisis. At such a time, it was appropriate that a man of such representative character should be asked to preside.

Those present at the session included Major Graham Pole, Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Garret, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Asaf Ali, Muhammad Shafi, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Dr. B. C. Roy, and Mr. Nalini Sarcar.

After prayer, Mr. Mujibar R... Chairman of the Reception C... welcomed the delegates.—Free P...

### PRESIDENT'S A...

### MUSLIMS AND FIG...

Delivering his ... Urdu, Moulvi ... to the death ... feeling ter... way of s... ed lea... and ... th...

country had expressed themselves in one way or another about the Commission. In spite of the appeal of Mr. Jinnah, continued the President, Sir Muhammad Shafi at the meeting of the Punjab League committed himself in favour of the Commission. Could Sir Muhammad now say something different, or was he going to repeat what he did after signing the Muddiman Committee's Report.

NEED OF UNITY.

Continuing, the President said: An appeal has been made in the name of Muslim solidarity. I want unity not only amongst Muslims but among all the communities of the country. I hold Hindu-Muslim Unity synonymous with Swaraj. When the Jahiat Ulema had from a religious point of view expressed itself against the Simon Commission and when the Khilafat Committee had passed a resolution of boycott, how can we now say in the interests of Muslims that they should not boycott the Commission. Mussalmans cannot lag behind in the fight for freedom.

DEMAND FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Concluding his speech, Maulvi Muhammad Yakub referred to the demand of the Indian Legislative Assembly for a Round Table Conference. When the demand was made Government was obdurate. It was stated that owing to Hindu-Muslim tension, no Indian was appointed on the Simon Commission. But the Sandhurst Committee on which Indians could be found to sit, gave the lie direct and Mr. Jinnah who was a Member of the Sandhurst Committee smashed the opposition of the reactionaries in such a way that a unanimous report was produced. With the experience of the Sandhurst Committee Report, Government was nervous to include Indians on the Statutory Commission.

Proceeding, the President said that he was not a Non-co-operator. But as Government has non-co-operated with the country, they would follow the example of Government and non-co-operate with Government.

HINDU—MUSLIM UNITY.

Referring to the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity, Maulvi ... of their Pro-Muslims to fall ... ing their own ... that they must settle differences with the other communities and must not seek intervention of a third party. The efforts made at Madras met with considerable success and the resolution was acceptable to ninety per cent of Muslim intelligentsia. He suggested that if there were any modifications to be made to the Madras resolution, they should hold a special session of the Muslim League to give a mandate on the points of agreement so that the representatives of the communities ... other communities and make ... in the fight for freedom.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. ... BESA...

Lastly he paid a ... ni Naidu and Dr. ... present at the ... also ... for ... the ...

10 ...

## AVARI NOT DEAD

### ENFORCED DIET OF EGGS AND MILK

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

"The Nagpur Mail" contradicts the rumour of "General" Avari's death. The paper states that Avari's enforced daily diet is two eggs and three seers of milk.

"The Nagpur Mail" and other local papers demand that the Government should forthwith communicate ... subject.—Free Press.

## NDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

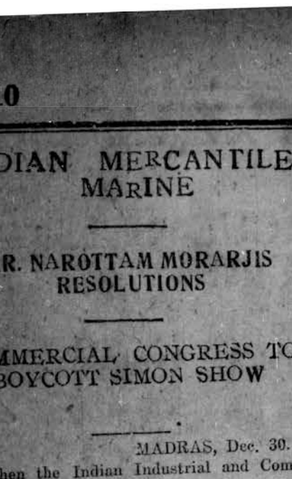
### MR. NAROTTAM MORARJIS RESOLUTIONS

### COMMERCIAL CONGRESS TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

When the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress met to-day at eleven, the President called upon Mr. Narrottam Morarji to move his resolution on Indian Mercantile Marine.

In moving his resolution, Mr. Narottam Morarji said it was not for him to speak many words in support of the resolution. The whole subject of the Indian Mercantile Marine had been thoroughly investigated and exhaustively dealt with by the Committee appointed at the instance of the Legislative Assembly. The recommendations of the Committee, strongly backed by the signatures of not only the Indian members of the Committee but also by the two European colleagues, had not been adequately responded to by the Government. As the report of the Committee was intended to consolidate the economic life of India in one very important sphere, the Government in a purfunctory way had decided not to take any action upon it. That was why they were urging both the acceptance of the report and necessary action thereon. This question was a subject on which the Govern-



Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, Finance Member, Government of Madras, also arrived by s.s. "Rawalpindi", yesterday.

done long ago and "Do Narottam Morarje deration of importa ould have been definite if the report had been s National Government? If we had a Go ment of our own, I am sure that the Government would never have lagged behind others in respect of the Indian Mercantile Marine"—Free Press.

### INSULT TO INDIA

RCIAL CONGRESS TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

ndustrial and Commercial nanimously resolved to ommission, p Nting the nor sersion el of urn- a re- intent The to of the

## INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

### MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Acknowledging Mr. Philip Snowden's resignation, Mr. Johnston, Financial Secretary of the Independent Labour Party disagrees with Mr. Snowden's contention that there is no longer need for pioneer work which the Independent Labour Party had always undertaken. But though he disagrees with him regarding the machinery he says there must not be a break of the old standing pleasant and friendly relations.—Reuter's Special.

### WHY HE RESIGNED FROM THE PARTY

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. Philip Snowden interviewed regarding his resignation from the Indenendent Labour Party said that the latter's activities were supererogatory since the Labour Party had adopted a definite socialist basis. Its existence, in Mr. Snowden's opinion, leads to much unnecessary publication of work in various constituencies.

He added that he gathered that the Independent Labour Party branches all over the country were finding extreme difficulty in keeping the organisation going because the local Labour parties were much more powerful.—Reuter's Special.

### WHAT I. L. P. NOW STANDS FOR

### MR BROCKWAY ON MR. SNOWDEN'S RESIGNATION

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Interviewed by the "Hindu", Mr. Fenner Brockway, who is an in-patient in the Madras General Hospital said Mr. Snowden's resignation was due to the fact that the Independent Labour Party was now standing much more definitely for a vigorous socialistic and anti-Imperialistic policy. He added that moderate leaders of the Labour Party like Mr. Snowden did not appreciate what the I. L. P. stands for. Mr. Fenner Brockway did not expect Mr. Snowden's resignation would be the last. "Our attitude on the Simon Commission" he said, "has angered other Moderate leaders, but we must fearlessly stand for a principle in which we believe."—A. P.

## SNOW DRIFTN ENGLAN D

### PEOPLE SUPPLIED WITH FOOD THROUGH AEROPLANES

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Two pilots left Edgeware aerodrome with cases of food for the inhabitants of Westerham, cut off by the snow drifts.

Comedian Wilkie Bard who was scheduled to appear at the Maidstone Theatre on the 26th instant but disappeared while motoring 'en route' and now located in a bungalow in the Kent village is marooned [illegible] with twenty-two others. The [illegible] vicinity are filed with [illegible] snow-drifts sometimes [illegible] feet deep.—Reuter's Special.

### CROSS CHANNEL SERVICES SUSPENDED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Boulogne.—Fifteen hundred travellers to England including Ambassador Fleurian are marooned indefinitely owing to the suspension of the cross Channel services.—Reuter's Special.

### ALL-INDIA GURKHA LEAGUE CONCLUDES SESSION

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 29.

The All-India Gurkha League concluded its session to-day after passing a number of resolutions urging adequate representation of the community in legislative bodies and requesting government not to class them as non-agricultural community. They pleaded for the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by other communities including the right to acquire land for agricultural purposes.

INCREASING TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Attention was drawn to the increasing traffic in Gurkha girls by organised gangs at Benares, Calcutta, Lucknow and other places and it was resolved that social pu- ment should be given by Gurkha pan- to anyone helping in such traffic.

### ARYA KUMAR SABHA

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

a Kumar Sabha com- y at Moradabad. In dra of Delhi who enares who vot- he Conference onducted to minent ow, r

# SERVICE AND SACRIFICE

## ESSENTIALS FOR ACHIEVING GOAL

## "REMOVE SOCIAL EVILS AND PUT OUR HOUSE IN ORDER"

### I. N. SOCIAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The Bombay Session of the Indian National Social Conference opened at the C. J. Public Hall, on Friday morning, the Hon. Sir Shankar Rao M. Chitnavis presiding.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome address, said:—

It is with the greatest pleasure that I welcome you to this Session in Bombay of the Indian National Social Conference organised under the auspices of and in conjunction with the 10th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India. I have no doubt that you will not only profit by attending it but also help it by actively participating in its proceedings. I would now like to make a few observations as to how there come to be held two sessions of this conference in two different places,—one in Madras over which my friend Mr. K. Natarajan presided on the 27th instant, and another in Bombay which you are attending to-day. Of late the active workers in the cause of organised social reform have begun to feel that time has arrived when Sessions of social conference should be arranged independently. But till such policy which has been generally approved comes to be put into force, there has been a general agreement that meetings of the National Social Conference should be organised whenever and wherever large congregations of Indian people meet so that the work of systematic propaganda with regard to social problems may be carried on vigorously. Thus, in pursuance of this policy the more we have such meetings the merrier and brighter it is for the advance of enlightened thought on matters of vital social reform.

It is idle to deny the existence of some evident signs of an awakening in important directions of social betterment. And it is only those who share Miss Katherine Mayo's pernicious critical spirit or undue pessimism fail to recognize the changes that are steadily taking place. It is a happy augury for India that her soul should feel stirred up at the wrong imputations of neglect of reform and the alleged distaste for working out desirable [illegible] The grovelling environments.

Let us examine the position of social reform movement by taking a rapid survey of its progress in various parts of the country and judge for ourselves whether it affords us grounds for hope and encouragement in the future to expect more rapid, more intelligent, and more progressive changes suited to the growing requirements of the country. We see slavery abolished, at a considerable cost by the King of Nepal; we see the State of Baroda undertaking marriage legislation of a progressive character; we find the Government of Mysore equally active in doing away with the services of Devadasis in places of worship managed and controlled by the State; we see in Councils-Provincial and Central-legislative consent tempts made to bet the age [illegible] able age for raised; we want the marriage ed; we observe legislation introduced for the improvement of the status of women, for boys and girls similarly [illegible] and for improved provement of the status of women, for their enfranchisement their rights to property laws relating to ship. We read of vigorand to guardian attempts at securing the ous legislative the immoral system of Devaabolition of measures undertaken to improve dasis, and tion and that of other women their condi employed in other parts of similarly also notice a rousing interest India. W provement of the condition of in the in sed, or the Suppressed classes, the Depres gnition of their just claims not and a rec the point of view of mere poliouly from tage, but from the points of tical adva triotism, justice, and humanity. view of w t of the age is a powerful fac- al evolution, and the leven of with its levelling influence is Democracy he whole world. Our interna- affecting tion is bound to bring us under tional pos Moreover, the inevitability of its sway orm, need for which will ever ocial re perative, has begun to govern the ain of the people at large and it is considered necessary evil of a ule. Social reform and need for continue to be an important chan- national activity irrespective of ition of a country, whether labourder a foreign rule or assisted by a al government, so long as human aspire to reach higher and better Thus, while on account of the changenvironments the meaning and scope reform will undergo modifications, the need for it must remain constant. Moreover, Social Reform has to-day come to be placed on a much higher and wider platform and has assumed different forms. It aims at an all-round social happiness to secure which it ajords and must afford full scope for individual and collective growth and progress and must also give equal rights and opportunities to work for the same. A reformer of to-day is not merely content with the advocacy for women's education or for remarriage of widows or permission to visit foreign countries. His activities now cover much larger fields so as to bring within the purview of his reforming zeal and energy the improvement of the man as a whole making him a more potent and intelligent civic factor in the growing social life of society. He deals with the improvement of women, and works for the amelioration of the plight of labour, he tries to secure greater facilities for the betterment of the masses as a whole and desires to bring about a silent revolution in rural conditions.

He is no longer satisfied with mere plans or schemes for work, but straight away tries to organise institutional activities that alone can make for substantial changes and lead to the improvement of the social surroundings which he is anxious to carry with him in the realization of his ideals. Thus, the most interesting feature about the recognition of the need for social improvement lies in the fact that a thoughtful social reformer clearly sees the necessity for influencing by his propaganda and work the environments without breaking away from them; and the policy of cutting oneself adrift and being segregated no longer finds favour with the large bulk of social reformers. He thus clearly perceives the necessity for starting institutions and making them active factors of the changing conditions and environments, so as to make the inevitable change less sudden. There is a growth of Institutions of various kinds and it must be the aim of all reformers to make each district a self-contained unit for all needs of social regeneration. It is the paramount duty both of the Government and people to assist in the development of the most useful institutional activities.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis said:

We are living in days of intense political feeling when nothing but political issues appeal to the popular imagination. We have, however, to deal with the realities of life in our day to-day relations; during the last few years even those who placed politics above everything else have been forced to admit that a very large measure of our political weakness to-day is really the outcome of the debilitated condition of our social structure. That in the year 1927 those who have to fight the political issue are troubled by the thought that their onward march in constitutional progress is likely to be considerably hampered because there are classes of people whose communal consciousness gets the better of their national consciousness or either opposed to such progress or are likely to be utilized by our opponents; this circumstances proves to the hilt the fact that had we tackled our social problems before, the task of uniting on the political issue would have been much easier if not quite free from all difficulties. After all those who in the early nineties of the last century insisted that social reform was really the enduring basis for political reform were in the right and that those who opposed them were in the wrong. The non-Brahmin problem and the depressed classes problem could have been tackled long ago if there were not a powerful school of thought that sought popularity, ignoring every wrong that prevailed in our society and even the Hindu-Muslim problem the worst features of which are now in evidence would have been free from the difficulties that obstruct our path if the attempts of the early reformers to strengthen the position were more willingly supported.

The so-called depressed classes, the so-called backward classes, the so-called illiterate women could be brought into line with the so-called better classes if only the facilities of popular education and a better standard of living were secured to improve them and their lot and thus make them stronger. It was Agarkar who said that the social reformer would not rest content until every wrong in society is righted, until every individual man or woman was rendered strong and a free agent, which alone would make society and the nation strong. What force on earth then can have the daring to obstruct us on our onward march, in all spheres of life, political and otherwise. Let us put our house in order. Our evils are of our own making and it is in our hands to unmake them. If we want to be stronger than what we are to-day, let everyone firmly believe that our strength lies in removing our weakness and that is the task before the social reformer. Gokhale said that India was a land well-endowed by nature but ill-served by man. Let us as true reformers, resolve and try to serve the country to the best of our ability, making all the necessary sacrifices. It is service and sacrifice alone that would enable us to achieve our desired goal.

## ANTI-COMMUNIST GOVERNOR OF CANTON

### GENERAL LICHAISUN RESUMES POWER

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Canton.—General Lichaisun, the strong anti-Communist who was Governor of Canton until he was deposed on 17th November by a coup d'etat engineered by his subordinate General Chang Fatkwai in Lichaisun's temporary absence, has re-entered the city with "moderate" troops and resumed power. Chang Fatkwai was himself overthrown by Communists but before the latter were able to consolidate their position the anti-Red troops attacked them and regained control.—Reuter.

### INTRIGUES FOR POWER AMONG CHINESE LEADERS

### NATIONALIST MOVEMENT CRUMBLING?

LONDON, Dec 30.

Shanghai.—The dawn of newyear presages the crumbling of the Nationalist movement owing to a lack of loyalty and patriotism among the leaders. The Nanking Government is breaking up and several Nationalist ministers have resigned owing to resentment at the intrigues for power by Mrs. Sunyatsen's relations headed by Chiang Kai-shek. The latter and Soong, Finance Minister in the Nationalist Government, formed at Canton last November, are making a bid for British and American moral support but it is understood that Britain and America are not likely to alter their neutral attitude.—Reuter.

### KING AMANULLAH AT CAIRO

### CONFERS ORDER OF ALMERRIALA ON KING FUAD

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Cairo.—"That is good. I will introduce the same regulations in Afghanistan where excavators at present take fifty per cent," said King Amanulla when he was informed that the work of excavators in Egypt was purely amateurish as the Egyptian Government took all the finds.

King Amanulla has conferred on King Fuad the Order of Almerriala, the highest Afghan Order.—Reuter.

### KING AMANULLAH'S PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND

### TO MAKE EXTENSIVE TOUR OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

At the conclusion of the state visit during which King Amanullah of Afghanistan will be the guest of King George at the Buckingham Palace in March, the Amir will make an extensive unofficial tour of the industrial areas. He will spend some days in Lancashire visiting the cotton mills and iron and steel orks.

"MANCHESTER GUADIAN'S" TRIBUTE.

Commenting on the coming visit, the "Manchester Guardian" which extends a warm welcome to King Amanullah says "The Amir is a notable instance of the modern type of a progressive oriental monarch. He has set himself to pursue a sensible policy of developing his country slowly without lavish scattering of concessions to foreign exploiters. The coming of King Amanullah seems to indicate that the Afghan soil is now duly prepared for industry."—B.O.W.

### AFGHAN KING AT LUXOR

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Luxor.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here to-day. They were welcomed by Provincial Governor, many notables and Consular representatives, and drove through densely crowded streets to the Winter Palace Hotel escorted by mounted police. Greatest enthusiasm is manifested on all sides.—Reuter.

### SNOWFALL AND TEMPEST IN JAPAN

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Tokio.—Much damage has been caused by blizzards, heavy snowfalls and tempests in the northwest of Japan. Railways have been dislocated. It is feared that heavy casualties have occurred.—Reuter.

[illegible] of government [illegible] end to exploitation of one [illegible] by another. India could not remain aloof from world currents, and she could play her full part when she was completely free. In this connection he was glad to see that this year's Congress had boldly expressed the opinion of the Indian people on matters of international import. Monarchy as a form of government was fast disappearing from the world and monarchs were still suffered to exist because they were not real monarchs but only meant an additional little cost. If freedom from exploitation should be secured and national liberty and political and social equality should be guaranteed only the republican form of government could do it. He hoped the Congress would create an organization to formulate its ideals and chalk out a definite programme of work. The Committee consisting among others of Messrs. Sambamurthi, Muzafar Ahmed, Dange, Swami Kumaranand and Parbati Devi was formed. The Congress meets this evening again.—Free Press.

### "SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIA VESTED WHOLLY IN PEOPLE"

### REPUBLICAN CONGRESS REPUDIATES BRITAINS CLAIM

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Republican Congress has adopted a resolution declaring th sovereignty of India was vested wholly and solely in the people of India and repudiating any claim of the British Parliament to interfere in the Government of India in either external or internal affairs.—A.P.

### INDIAN PORT TRUSTEES CONFERENCE

### CENTRALIZATION OF MAJOR PORT

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Presiding over the Indian Port Trustees Conference Mr. Jamshed Mehta urged that it was time for the consideration of proposals for the centralization of the major ports. Resolutions were passed urging an Indian majority in the Trusts and the establishment of another training ship for Indians.—A. P.

## GANDHIJI OPENS KHADI EXHIBITION AT MADRAS

### A SUCCESSFUL SHOW

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

Under the auspices of the Congress at Madras, a khadi exhibition was organised and it was opened by Mahatma Gandhi. The organisers must be congratulated on the most successful show. Pure khadi from all the Provinces was well represented. There was khadi to suit all tastes and pockets. The stall holders are unable to meet the great demand. Almost half the goods have been sold in a week. Special exhibits and demonstrations of ginning, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing were really instructive and interesting.

Bengal was represented by the Khadi Pratisthan whose most remarkable exhibit was a piece of muslin of 200 counts beside an old piece of Dacca muslin. The Pratisthan stall was itself a miniature exhibition. There was a good display of beautiful and attractive dyed and printed goods from the Sodepore Pratisthan Kalashala. Within a few days, all the shawls and articles of distinctive artistic tastes were sold off, and hundreds had to be disappointed. The Pratisthan's stall is distinctive and instructive in their arrangement and display including charts and maps about khadi, and the pratisthan's portable charkas are universally praised as the best and the most efficient. The latest design of the hall bearing was sold off in a couple of days and orders are pouring in for more daily.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATIONS

On a separate platform in the Pratisthan stall, special skill in spinning is demonstrated by Messrs. Osman Kazi and Manindra spinning 800 yards per hour including reeling of 15 counts yarn, and spinning 300 counts yarn respectively. Their skill is much appreciated as surpassing any modern machinery and is attracting crowds of people throughout the day.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONGRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Special arrangements had been made by the Telegraph Department to cope with the rush of the press traffic during Congress Week without any delay.

Mr. T. E. Culpepper, Superintendent of Telegraphs, was in charge of the Congress Nagar telegraph office and handled messages with all possible despatch.

Average number of words telegraphed daily, it is reported, was between fifty to sixty thousand.

Thanks of the public and the press are due to the Superintendent and his staff who were always courteous and worked cheerfully.—Free Press.

## GANDHIJI IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 9.)

result in our failing to secure co-operation of all the sections of the Assembly to vote down the Central Committee to be elected to co-operate with the Simon Commission."

GREATEST CREDIT DUE TO PT. MALAVIYA.

"I go from this Congress with a feeling of something achieved which I did not have in the last few Congresses. My opinion of the Congress is that it has been a very great success," said Pandit K. Santhanam of Lahore. He said that the greatest credit regarding Hindu-Muslim resolution is due to Pandit Malaviya who showed remarkable spartan like qualities throughout the session.

Swami Govindanand of Karachi said that communalism had been dealt a deathblow by the Madras Congress. "India has again found her soul." He said that nationalism which this Congress had sought to establish was of genuine character.

## GREAT ACHEEVIMENT OF THE CONGRESS

### DR. ANSARI FULL OF 'HOPE AND COURAGE'

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 30.

"I go back full of hope and courage," said Dr. Ansari in an interview to the Free Press summing up the impressions of the Congress. We have achieved, he continued, what sceptics pronounced impossible. I shall never forget the supreme moment when 12,000 honest Indians stood up like one man to proclaim their determination to set at rest the communal squables. The coming year, he concluded, will prove most momentous in our history and Congress will achieve enough to make it memorable.—Free Press.

## "CONGRESS SHOULD DRAFT ITS OWN REPORT

### LABOUR M. P. ON EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. Brailsford's demand for the inclusion of "representative Indians" on the Statutory Commission brings a rejoinder from Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P. In a letter to the "New Leader" citing Lala Lajpatrai's article in the "People" of Lahore of the 17th November that at least a hundred Indians will be required for the Conference prior to the drafting of the constitution, and also Pt. Nehru's statement in Calcutta "Forward" of the 23rd November that a mere demand for the inclusion of Indians could be easily satisfied by the appointment of undesirables and nothing could be more harmful to Indian interests.

Mr. Johnston expresses the opinion that the better and more Socialist way is for the Indian National Congress to draft its own report which will be treated by the Labour Party, and it is to be hoped, by the House of Commons and the country with the same consideration and respect as the Statutory Commission's Report.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS NECESSARY.

The "New Leader" in an editorial says that the British Labour looks to Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee to act on these lines. The boycott in the circumstances is inevitable and understandable, but it hopes that Indians will not be content to pursue the negative attitude since a well-considered statement of their constructive proposals of self-government is vitally necessary and a neglect of it will be fatal.—Reuter.

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## WORKING OUT OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

### PROV. COMMITTEES TO CARRY ON EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

The Working Committee at its meeting to-day is understood to have passed a resolution asking the Provincial Committees to carry on educative propaganda in regard to the resolutions about Independence, Boycott and Hindu Muslim Unity. To make the boycott more effective and complete the Working Committee would confer with representatives of other parties at Bombay.

The Office of the A.I.C.C. would be located at Delhi from the end of January. Messrs. Iyengar, Bajaj and Jawaharlal have issued a joint appeal asking the public to contribute to the funds of the National Muslim University in memory of Hakimji.—Free Press.

## CONGRESS RESOLUTION ABOUT COUNCIL WORK UNPRACTICAL

### MADRAS SWARAJISTS' STATEMENT

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty M.L.A., Swarajists, in a statement to the Associated Press express opinion that the decision of the Congress in regard to the work of Congressmen in the Legislatures is unworkable in practice and hope it will be relaxed to such an extent as to make it almost inoperative in practice.—A. P.

## "MOST CONSTRUCTIVE STEP"

### MR. S. A. BRELVI INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" said that the work before the Madras Congress Session was happily described by Dr. Ansari as being one of bringing about unity in the country as Congress. Apart from the unfortunate failure to remove the khaddar clause in the franchise rule, the resolution on Hindu Muslim question is the most important constructive step taken by any session of the Congress. In my opinion the acceptance of that resolution leaves no excuse even for the most fanatical of communal zealots to look to any other organization than the Congress for the protection of their interest. I hope as a result of the resolution a growing number of Moslems will join the Congress.—A. P.

## BENGAL LIBERALS

### BOYCOTT POLICY FAVOURED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. J. N. Basu in a letter to "The Bengalee," contradicts the report from Bombay in which it is stated Bengal Liberals through the Indian Association oppose the policy of boycotting the Simon Commission as "Neither the Committee of the Indian Association nor the Association in the General Meeting have passed any resolution in support of co-operation with the Commission. There is considerable volume of opinion amongst the Bengal Liberals that they should have nothing to do with the Commission."—Free Press.

## COW SLAUGHTER AND MUSIC QUESTIONS

### HINDU MAHA SABHA'S RESOLUTIONS

(Free Press Special.)

MADRAS (Congress Camp) Dec. 30.

The Hindu Maha Sabha reassembling last night at nine adopted the following resolutions; (1) calling upon its Working Committee to ascertain from the accredited leaders of the Muslim community what reasonable rules they desire Hindus to observe in the matter of playing music before mosques and to use its utmost endeavour to persuade Hindus in all parts of ... meet their wishes. (2) That ... to the fact (a) from time im... dus have held cows in great ... that the slaughter of cows ... their religious feelings and ... gion enjoins upon them the ... feeting cows at all costs, (... does not enjoin as a duty up... to offer a sacrifice, (c) Th... to remove this great and lo... of dissentions between the ... ties, the Hindu Maha Sab... earnest appeal to the Ind... to stop cow slaughter eit... pose of sacrifice or food, ... mote the lasting good ... harmony between the t... nities. The session termi... enthusiasm.

## CALCUTTA A...

(Continued from ...

torates. He added tha... distrust, doubt and hesi... and when each commun... the safety of its inter... no cry for separate e...

Maulvi Rahman sup... arrived at the Madr... the cow and playing ... ques. He concluded ... a fervent appeal ... based on clear ... mutual rights ... principal com... Free Press.

## RECEPT... CHA...

### SIR ABDUR...

Sir Abdur R... on the reasons ... manship of the ... Muslim League ... Mr. Jinnah. ...

"My Dear ... that although ... Presidency M... join the Re... decided by a ... of the All-In... be postpone... opinion, wa... feeling tha... tions of ve... ing the ex... be assur... Thereafte... bewilder... papers ... Muslim ... cutta ... Two d... me, a... the pa... fortu... he re... of ... Mu... vac... em... be ... pe... ne... W...

## ...ANITY"

### ...ORES SPLIT

...KNOW, Dec. 30.

...e press in regard ...us sessions of the ...ahore and Calcutta, ...in Kidwai, ex-Presi... Khilafat Committee, ... in the Muslim camp ...ion, is symptomatic of ...olitical insanity of Indian ... suggests, as a remedy, ... a special session of the ... the presidentship of H. H. ..., either at Lucknow or at ... the end of January. This ...ed by several other prominent ... Lucknow.—A. P.

## ...SSEMBLY'S SESSION

### ...S FIXED FOR OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

...has been provisionally decided that ... Legislative Assembly which com...ces its next session on February 1 ...ll meet continually till the end of ...March. So far the following dates have ...been fixed for non-official business:—Non-official bills will be taken up on 16th and 23rd February and 20th March. The following dates have been fixed for the disposal of official business:—1st, 6th, 7th (or 8th according to the day on which Sh... Barat falls), 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, ...h, 17th, 18th, 20th 21st, 22nd, 24th, ...th, 27th, 28th and 29th February, 1st, ...nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th; 14th; 15th; 17th, 19th and 21st March. The usual procedure with regard to the holding of ballots will continue. For bills to be taken up on 9th February the lists will be open on the 23rd and 24th January and ballots will be drawn on the 25th January. For resolutions to be taken up on 16th February the lists will be open on 30th and 31st January and ballots will be drawn on 1st February. For resolutions ... be taken up on 23rd February the lists ... be open on 6th and 7th February and ... will be drawn on 8th February. ...solutions to be taken up on 20th ...he lists will be open on 2nd and ...h and ballots will be drawn on ... For bills to be taken up on ...h the lists will be open on 5th ...rch and ballots will be drawn ...ch.

## ...OYMENT RELIEF IN PALESTINE

### A. MOND RAISES FUND

LONDON, Dec. 29.

...red Mond is raising a fund of ... for the relief of the unemployed ...estine. Mr. Bernhard Baron, a ...naire tobacco magnate, has subscribed ... thousand pounds towards the fund. ...stantial sum has already been transis undoubtedly to Palestine by Sir A. Mond who ... contributed one thousand pounds.

## LAHORE SESSI...

### 200 DELEGATES ATTEND

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The Lahore Section of the Mu... League assembled at 11 a.m. to-day u... the presidency of Sir Mahommad ... on the death of Hakim Ajmal K... president paying an eloquent ... the departed leader. About ... mans were present, including ... gates to the League from ... Provinces, three from Beng... Bombay and nine from ... Province.

The meeting then ...

...as formed with presidents ...ies of the landholders' asso... Bengal, Behar, Orissa and ... consider what attitude the ...s ought to take in connection ... Statutory Commission.

Conference then adjourned till ...ebruary.—Free Press.

## PERSIA'S CLAIMS

### ...TENTIONS REGARDING BAHREIN ISLANDS

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent writes that the Foreign Office experts are carefully scrutinising the copy of the Persian Governments letter. No formal reply has yet been drafted but the main Persian contentions may be demurred to on strong historical grounds.

...is over a century and a half since Persia ruled over the Bahrein Islands which are neither geographically nor ethnologically a part of Persia, and the British Government well over a century ago concluded treaties with the Sheikhs of Bahrein and others mentioned in article six as independent sovereigns.

Interesting questions are why Persia waited so long to submit her present curious claim and what influences prompted her.—Reuter.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 31ST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, what a glorious destiny is yours indeed, leaving aside flattery or tomfoolery. Though in your early adolescence your career may be like that of Ireland of De Valera's and O'Connor's days, or even of present-day India, it will soon (that is in due course, as the years roll on and your scraggy moustache becomes a big bushy or "brushy" one or even as sharp as the quill of a porcupine) be as glorious as that of the mightiest empires on earth that have ever existed. You know how to make money, that is by all unquestionable or questionable methods, except that of uttering coins, which means a hard luck for about seven years "hard." You are one of the high-souled folk "with kind hearts and generous purses", the strings of which are loosed the moment some lovely and charming souls and "hearts" are encountered. In later years, that is after you have become a sexagenarian, you will, to the great surprise of your friends and relatives, justify the good old vernacular proverb "sixty, and intelligence fled"; that is, after over-stepping the boundary of sixty, which is the hall-mark of sanity, one enters the region of Bedlam and you will, sometimes, act like a certain foolish Muezzin who once ran with all his might, immediately after uttering his morning call of summoning the Faithful to prayers. He was asked where he was going in such hot-potato-like haste. He replied: "I am going to see how far the sound of my voice reaches!"

## AIR LINER MISSING

### ANXIETY IN BAGHDAD

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The air liner with mails failed to arrive here last night from Cairo. Its pilot sent a wireless message, saying that he had landed in a desert, some 200 miles west of Baghdad, but another Imperial Airways liner which left Baghdad early this morning failed to find the missing machine in the position indicated. Search is being resumed this afternoon in the area 30 miles south of the usual track. The machine carrying out the search is piloted by Captain Warner, whose wife is a passenger in the missing air liner. Three of the biggest Air Force machines left Baghdad early this afternoon to join in the search. The position is complicated by the presence, fifty miles south of usual track, of Akhwan tribesmen, whose welcome to the stranded air liner, to say the least, is doubtful.—Reuter.

## AMERICA'S EXCLUSIVE ATHLETIC CLUB.

### ...UNNEY ADMITTED AS MEMBER

LONDON, Dec. 29.

...e. Tunney has been ad... of the Madison Square ..., commonly known as ...tions". He is ...dmitted to this ex... ...ding list numbers ...pids a stock ... ...ember.—Reu...

## ANTIA ... TWO-DAY FIXTURE

(From a Correspondent.)

PATIALA, Dec. 29.

A two days' game was played at Patiala on 27th and 28th between Patiala and Mr. Antia's XI from Bombay. Patiala winning the toss batted first. The Patiala wicket which is one of the best wickets in India played a little slow on account of the previous rains. The game could not be completed. For Patiala Roy Kilner and Colonel Jogindersingh showed brilliant cricket. Ramji of Antia's team was a successful bowler. Playing for Mr. Antia's team, Mr. Gandhi, who opened the innings, was not out with 73. Though he played very slow cricket but he kept up his defence creditably. Mr. Kapadia who was unfortunate to be run out played very sound cricket. Mr. Antia himself proved a tower of strength to his side with 32 to his credit. Patiala made 192 and Mr. Antia's eleven 183 in the first innings. Following on Patiala had made 156 for the loss of three wickets. Leyland and Feroze Khan played all-round sound cricekt., with 60 not out, and 55 not out respectively.

The following are the scores:—

PATIALA.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown, l-b-w, Botawala | 17 |
| Leyland, b Ramji | 3 |
| Kilner, c Sheikh, b Ramji | 71 |
| Feroze Khan, c Sheikh, b Ramji | 0 |
| Col. Mistri, c Bhapoo, b Ramji | 0 |
| Capt. Narain Singh, l-b-w, b Bhapoo | 17 |
| Col. Jogindersingh, c Contractor, b Ramji | 30 |
| S. Hassan Shah, b Botawala | 14 |
| R. S. Buta Ram, b Botawala | 8 |
| S. Jai Singh, l-b-w, b Botawala | 8 |
| A. Dolphin, not out | 8 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total | 192 |

MR. ANTIA'S ELEVEN.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chandy, not out | 73 |
| Sheikh, l-b-w, b Leyland | 3 |
| Contractor, b Kilner | 5 |
| Vithal, run out | 1 |
| Kapadia, run out | 44 |
| Botawala, c Narain Singh | 7 |
| Marshall, b Leyland | 6 |
| Ramji, b Brown | 4 |
| Bhapoo, l-b-w, Leyland | 2 |
| Mulla, b Brown | 5 |
| Mr. Antia, b Leyland | 32 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total | 183. |

No. 2—Bombay

Ceded by the Portuguese to Charles II in 1661, as part of the dowry of his Queen, Catherine of Braganza, Bombay, City of over a million souls, possesses one of the finest harbours in the World, and contests with Calcutta, the claim to be the second City in the Empire.

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...RAL
...ION

## RESOLUTION PASSED

## SESSION CONCLUDES

The National Liberal Federation of India resumed its sitting on Thursday noon at the Sir C. J. Public Hall and took up rest of the resolutions of the session for discussion. Mr. G. K. Deodhar moved the resolution about the improvement of the masses which has already been published.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Deodhar suggested some practical means to ameliorate the lot of the ignorant and illiterate masses in India.

EDUCATION OF THE PEASANT.

Dr. P. N. Daruwala (Bombay) seconded the resolution. The national progress of India, he observed, depended to a considerable extent upon the awakening and the enlightenment of the teeming millions who formed the bulwark of the Indian nation. The speaker wanted every Indian peasant to have at least a small dose of the right kind of education.

Mr. R. S. Satarkar (Berar), supporting the resolution in Marathi, deplored the fact that whenever Government were approached for greater financial support for education, an excuse of want of sufficient funds was invariably put forward. Mr. Satarkar suggested that Government should effect retrenchment in military and police expenses and spare more money for the spread of free and compulsory education among the starving, ignorant masses.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji (Bombay) then moved the following resolution:—

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

(a) This Federation places on record its deep conviction that in the interest of the general progress of country and in particular, for the early attainment by India of responsible government, it is of paramount importance that unfortunate differences of a communal character should be composed; and in order to remove this serious menace to the progress of the country, this Federation calls upon all its members to promote and actively support every movement calculated to bring about a better understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims and to place the relations of the two communities upon an honourable footing of toleration in religious matters and on a basis of unity in political matters by the just representation of the minorities in the Legislatures and (with ... regard to efficiency) in the public ... of the country. (b) This ... cordially appreciates the ... the distinguished Mus... to have put forward ... the settlement of outstanding differences between the Hindu and Muslim communities and suggests that various items of the proposed settlement should be discussed at an early date by duly elected representatives of the communities in a spirit of such genuine co-operation as will lead to complete agreement. (c) This Federation affirms that national patriotism should be the foundation of representative institutions and that such patriotism can best be developed by a system of joint electorates qualified by a reservation of seats for important minorities until such time as it may be possible with the goodwill of the communities concerned to dispense with the reservation of seats.

Mr. Tyabji called the resolution a plea for a constitution of India based on religious tolerance and political unity. He attached the greatest importance to that resolution as he placed the problem of political unity before all other national problems. He noted with extreme gratification that the Indian National Congress held at Madras had fortunately brought about a harmonious compromise between Hindus and Mussalmans as regards the political unity of both these communities. The efforts of the Congress in that respect, he said, had to be supplemented by all other representative public organisations.

DIRECT RESULT OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Lala Keshav Ram (Punjab), seconding the resolution, remarked that the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, so far as his province was concerned, was merely a question of posts and votes. The communal dissensions throughout India were, according to the speaker, a direct result and a consequence of the policy of separate electorates which had been in existence since the inauguration of the Reforms.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh (U. P.), Mr. P. N. Sapru (U. P.), Mr. Madan Mohan Nath Raina (U. P.), and Mr. R. H. Kelkar supported the resolution. It was then unanimously carried.

MILITARY POLICY.

Mr. Mann Subedar (Bombay) was then called upon to move the following resolution:—

While recognising that the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee do not satisfy Indian aspirations, this Federation ... lay and unwillingness ... ment to give effect t... mark a beginning in t... of the higher ranks of t... dia and urges that no t... lost in carrying them out.

This Federation further ... progressive reduction should ... out in the ratio of Britis... troops till the army in Ind... pletely Indianised.

Mr. S. P. Andrews Dube (U. ... conding the resolution, made cl... anomaly of India's position in resp... Indian military service.

After being supported by Prof. B... Sapre (Bombay), the resolution was ... ried 'nem con'.

Following resolutions were also c... ried:—

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

The National Liberal Federation views with grave concern the declaration of policy contained in the recent White Paper entitled "Future Policy in Regard to Eastern Africa" (Cmd. 2904), which, in the Constitutional changes likely to be introduced under the guise of Federation, threatens to place the Indian residents, as well as the African natives under the domination of the European settlers, in complete reversal of the policy laid down in the White Paper of 1923 (Cmd. 1922). This Federation is opposed to the new policy of "associating the immigrant communities in the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government" and urges His Majesty's Government to retain all political power in its own hands and not to advance the political status of either immigrant community till a fair proportion of the natives attain the franchise on a common property and educational qualification and can obtain an effective share in representation by election on a common register.

This Federation further protests against the non-inclusion of all Indians from the membership of the East African Commission.

IMPROVEMENT OF UNTOUCHABLES.

The Federation notes with satisfaction the general awakening in favour of urgently removing the evil of untouchability and declares its emphatic opinion that unless and until the equal status of depressed classes in political, civic and social matters is recognised, there can be no real progress in the country.

The Federation impresses upon all Provincial Governments and local bodies the necessity of allotting annually an adequate sum for the award of scholarships to the children of the depressed classes and of making their education—primary, secondary and higher as well as technical free. The Federation further urges that the Provincial Governments should at once open the door of all services under them for the admission of fit candidates belonging to these classes and give them preference for employment when fully qualified candidates are available.

In a beautiful Marathi speech, Mrs. Gunabai Wagmare seconded the resolution particularly emphasizing the duties of women towards the solution of the problem of untouchability. This resolution was also carried.

HAKIMJEE'S DEATH.

At this stage of the proceedings, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru got up to move a condolence resolution. The sad news of the sudden and most lamentable death of Hakim Ajmal Khan had reached the Conference early in the afternoon and all were expectantly waiting for the resolution which the President was going to move. An atmosphere of sorrow and serenity pervaded the auditorium when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved the resolution touching the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

The President then made a touching reference to the great services rendered to the cause of Indian nationalism by Hakim Saheb during the last many years of his life. Though Hakim Ajmal Khan belonged to a different platform in politics, proceeded the President, they could not forget that throughout the last ten years he had dedicated his life to the service of the Motherland. Death of such a leader, the President painfully added, and at such a juncture was nothing short of a national calamity. With the rest of Indians the Liberals of India also joined in the universal sorrow at the sudden death of the Hakim Saheb.

The resolution was carried, all delegates and visitors standing as a mark of respect and reverence towards the memory of the great son of India who has passed away.

Following resolutions were moved from the chair and carried:—

ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

The National Liberal Federation of India protests against the inordinate delay made by nearly every provincial government in carrying into effect the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament that the general principl... of Land Revenue Assessment should ... embodied in legislation and the Fe... tion urges that this should be done ... out delay.

BENGAL INTERNMEN...

"The National Liberal ... strongly reiterates its prot... continued detention of ... Bengal under the Cr... ment Act, 1925, a... them should be ... under the ordi... resolution was ...

Mr. C. Y. ... dayanath ...

Chairman of the Statutory Com... to liberalize the procedure of ...mission vis-a-vis these Committees ...egislature but it is obvious that ... Sir John Simon may do, he can ...istently with the terms of his ... and the statement made by the ...inister in Parliament, that the ...on will be at liberty to lay down ...edure provided that "such pro... within the framework" fixed by ... create a new and truly co... for these Committees without ... Parliament.

... circumstances the acceptance ...posals of Government does not ...e Liberal Party to be consis... the self-respect of India, or ...nanserable claim that Indians ...n effective share in the deter... the constitution of their own ... obvious from all the pro... rliament that this Statutory ...s to be used as a pre... future. In the opinion of ...rty. India ought not to be ...peated enquiries by periodic ...hich are bound to be detri... evelopment of her national ...ion, and the time has come ...t and durable constitution ...atic growth and develop... framed by a competent ...ody. Even upon the ... Liberal Party repu... ...ed for further pe... ...eral Party cannot, ...stitutional position ... according to the ... Parliament, accept ...tutory Commission ...e nor excluded and ...d in future.

...inion of the Liberal ...tutory Commis... test of a properly ... with an adequate ...r does it amount to ...nce. It is a bare ...of the right of ...he final authority ...r India but also ...itish Agency for ...progress and it ...ation of India's ...n effective part ... Constitution. ... for these rea... come to the ... have nothing ...t any stage,

...ATION ...SS?

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...d ...ms ...ney ...dians

We ... be un... be true ...r Pat... Jesus' ...fe and ...selfish ...lty to ...ure of

...I.

...dent of the Re... Indian Christian ...rse of his address, ...ference had to grapple ...d perplexing problem ... the community towards ... Commission. Whatever ...ook, he considered that it ...monise with the decision of ... whole.

...ord Bishop of Lucknow addressed ...nference. He was followed by the Rev. Jauvier, who opposed communal representation on the ground that it was against the very idea of democracy. Mr. Rallia Ram then delivered his presidential address.

RESOLUTIONS.

...he All-India Conference of Indian ...ns, resolutions were passed this ... supporting temperance, wel... ...e formation of the Prohibition ...rging that steps should be taken ...ge youngmen to qualify for ... commercial, technical and ...areers, and urging the Gov... recruit Indian Christians to ...dian army.—A. P. ...

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS IN CONFERENCE

## THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS SIMON SHOW

## SUPPORT TO JOINT ELECTORATES

Following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. B. L. Ralla Ram of Lahore, to the 14th Session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians which met at Allahabad on Friday:—

It is hardly necessary for me to reiterate what has been repeatedly said in previous years that we, as an Indian Christian Community, share all the high and noble ideals and aspirations that India's sons and daughters have for their motherland. In no way do we lag behind in our loyalty and patriotism to our country and in no way do we desire to keep ourselves aloof from the main currents of our national life and its struggle to attain all that is high and best, and we share equally with all our countrymen the glory of our heritage and their hopes and longings for the present and the future.

Now to come to issues of wider import.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK AND ITS LESSONS.

Ordinarily no useful purpose would be served by referring to Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India", as many voices have been raised from both the press and the platform against some of the insinuations contained in this publication.

The book comes to us as a challenge and as a call. We are very often apt to forget that, in our struggle for obtaining self-government for our country, there is much to be done in the humbler task of nation-building and of the reconstruction of our own social and economic systems. From the platform of this conference may we remind ourselves, therefore, of the great duty that lies on us as Indians to engage in constructive effort and to put on a better and more efficient footing the programme of National Reconstruction in the social, economic and moral spheres.

INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIPS.

An important question which is still pending solution and has a vital bearing on our future is that of inter-communal relationships. Nothing has so much shattered our faith in our future and dimmed our hopes as the unabated continuance of mutual distrust between the two largest Communities.

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

Now I come to another important matter that must receive your best thought at this Conference. What is to be our attitude towards the forthcoming "Simon Commission on the Reforms?" Have we anything to place before it, or do we at all desire to appear before it?

Before I go any further the question of our attitude towards the proposal of boycotting the Commission may be raised. Like all our countrymen we are disappointed by and resent the non-inclusion of Indianss in the proposed Commission. We maintain equally with them that the theory underlying the decision is basically wrong. The object of the proposed boycott is not quite clear. Mere, resentment at a certain action, however deep and strong it may be, cannot be sufficient justification for adopting extreme measures, specially if they are of a negative nature.

The immediate question before us, however, is not so much as to whether the Commission is to be boycotted, but as to what is to be our line of action, when the decision on this momentous issue has been taken by those with whom this responsibility lies, namely our national leaders of the various political parties. As a community we are not desirous of ploughing a lonely furrow, nor it is our purpose to take advantage of a situation like this to get a hearing for ourselves. We must always be prepared to pay the highest regard to the decisions of our leaders. Unless we know exactly and definitely what we want for the future and come to an agreement on the part of all concerned, we are really not placing India's case in a position of vantage.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

We have repeatedly declared that we are against communal representation, at least through separate electorates. As a community we are now agreed that at any rate we desire representation through joint electorates. For the last three years the All-India Conference of Indian Christians has announced this to be our deliberate Policy.

I repeat that it will be a great day in the history of our land, when Communal Representation in all forms is altogether abandoned. That will be the day of our National Salvation, the day of the real Swaraj. We, I hope, are ready now for that step, if our big Communities can come to some understanding and can have implicit trust in one another. Till then

(Continued in Column 4.)

**Nature's Signals!**

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate the weakened kidneys, and make life worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

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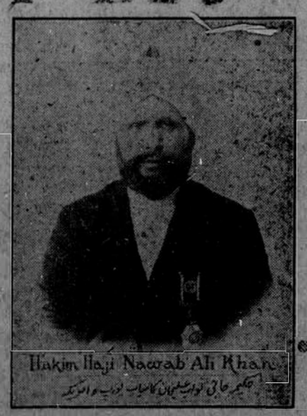

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan.
હકીમ હાજી નવાબઅલીખાન નવાબ અમેરીકા

My wife Mariyambi aged 42 had been suffering from consumption, cough, heart-burning and swelling of throat for a very long time, and she was reduced to such a condition that she could take nothing except kanji. She was treated by many Doctors, but to no effect. Being quite hopeless, we were at a loss to know what to do next. When I was in the state of distress, I had the good luck of reading in the "Bombay Samachar" of a Hakim Saheb by name Hakim Haji Navab Ali Khan (Sandhurst Bridge, Cutch Castle, Bombay No.4) who has been successful not only in Asia but both in Europe and America and cured 1,50,000 patients suffering from various diseases in 50 years of his life. I took her to the Hakim Saheb who assured me she would be well again within 2 weeks' time. Very soon, to our great astonishment, I found his words literally true. She is now quite well again with full swing of life.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the suffering humanity to the famous Hakim Saheb and at the same time I pray to God to give him long life and keep him long in the City of Bombay.

SADIKALLY KEEKABHOY,
7/F, Proctor Street, Bombay 7.
18-9-27.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.


## STRUGGLE BETWEEN IDEAL AND REAL

### STUDENTS OF TO-DAY AS CITIZENS OF TO-MORROW

### DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA'S ADDRESS

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who presided over the All-India Students' Conference held at Madras on the 29th inst. in the course of his address said:—

Youth is essentially the period of idealism. It is fostered in the proportion in which the Professors and teachers are animated by such ideals. I betray no secret or indulge in no scandal, when I state that four-fifths of our Professors are either mercenaries or good for nothing who have been rejected by the other Professions. It is only when you are young that you are impressionable and that ideals of sacrifice and service appeal to your imagination. The cares of life have not worn you out nor the realities of the world tarnished your Faith. Am I exaggerating if I say that in this vast conclave there may be a High Court Judge and a Servant of India germinating and all the intermediate grades of ambitions and hopes, passions and selfishness and courage and sacrifice in their primordial states. I have not spoken of any one of you becoming a Field Marshal or a Builder of an Empire, because this is the tragedy of Indian citizenship that there are no avenues either in the army or in the navy to our young men whereas in a country like England one-third of the young men are absorbed into those two spheres. We have no use for our adventurous spirits. They are only rowdies whereas it was out of these a Lord Clive developed and his statue is put up in India. Here the more sedate spirits amongst you have to gravitate into one or other of the four learned professions or State service and anywhere life's ambitions are killed and life's ideals are dwarfed. It is not every ambition and ideal of ours entertained in our youth, that finds a chance of fulfilment in our middle age. The restrictions imposed by society and circumstances are sufficiently cramping, but when, in addition, the State levels down all people much as the steam road roller does it makes impossible that rich variety of human development based upon differences between one man and another—mental or temperamental. Thus as soon as you enter life, you will find that life is a struggle between the ideal and the real, the ambitions of the imaginative mind and the actualities of the materialistic world.

BETWEEN TACTICS AND ETHICS.

Let me grant that in a few years you have all become full-blown citizens, paying your taxes and acquiring your franchise, exereising your vote and contesting your seats in the Local Boards and Legislatures. Do you know in what miserable plight the country stands to-day? Local Self-Government is truly stinking in the nostrils of the Nation. When bureaucracy was running the Municipalities and the District Boards, prior to the Montford Reforms, there was not the same measure of corruption and degeneracy as are prevalent to-day. I am free to admit that much of this corruption is traceable to a certain contamination at the fountain head, but that is no reason why we should subordinate ethics to tactics. No member of a Board and no member of a corporation is worth his salt if he cannot lay his hands on his heart and say to himself that he has acted correctly Would you refuse to open ballot boxes in time because the candidate likely to be successful is not to your liking? Would you hold a bogus meeting of the District Board and seek later under an address to the Governor, to use you wanted to exclude from the list 18 men foisted by a thoughtless writer on a pre-existing body. Would you like a meeting of the Municipality impossible because the Chairman is autocratic and unconstitutional? Would you hold a counter meeting to elect the President of the District Board, because a date fixed by the man in authority does not suit your interests? And in all these Government is taking some part or other, though not always the right part. Men who have worked their way up to power value power over purity, and swear by the vote rather than what is right. This moral degeneracy is the direct offspring of democratic ideals and a certain rude awakening which they bring in their train. Frankly let me venture to sound a note of warning to the members of the rising generation that if you happen to be members of the Local bodies you must count being upright as a higher virtue than having the upper hand.

No one will respect a man who hangs on to office and power when the demands of self-respect as well as the interests of the nation urge his resignation.

IDEAL LEADERSHIP.

Ideal of leadership have changed during these seven years. He is not a leader who does not jump down the precipice before he asks his following to go and do likewise. During the days of non-co-operation, we always saw the amusing spectacle of the students asking the Lawyers to give up their practice, the Lawyers insisting upon the candidates to the Legislative Council giving up their candidature and candidates calling upon students to come out of their colleges, so that it might well have been exclaimed that while in England every man was expected to do his duty, in India, people expected every other man to do his duty. Supposing today you pass a resolution asking that the Royal Commission should be boycotted by the Congress, how ludicrous would it sound! You would have no sacrifices to make in that behalf, and yet, you must be fully acquainted with the circumstances that dictate the imperative necessity for boycott by the Nation. You cannot grow like frogs in the well, uninfluenced by the storms that sweep the earth. Yours is the duty to cultivate an intelligent and enlightened interest in the politics of the day.

DEMANDS OF SOCIETY.

Not less imperious are the demands of society upon your affections. Rural reconstruction is the talk of the hour. Most of you will discover that the towns have no use for you. When you get back to land, and take active interest in agriculture and rural co-operation, you will be doing service to your fellow beings. However civilized—and citized—the nation may have become by contact with the West, the Indians are still essentially, rural in outlook and if life's problems should be solved in accordance with the genius of the race, there could be little doubt that a rural bias would ultimately color all judgment and shape all decision.


## RHEUMATES RELIEF FROM ACHES AND PAINS

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## U. S. SHIPPING BOARDS DECISION

### SEQUEL TO REDUCTION OF CARGO RATES

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The situation created by the decision of the United States Shipping Board to reduce cargo rates on jute and burlap bagging from Calcutta to Boston and New York has been met by a reduction of cargo rates by Cunard Brocklebank Line. It is believed that the Ellerman Bucknall Line will make a similar cut before 1st January.

Judging from the statement of Mr. Plummer, the United States Shipping Board Traffic Commissioner, rates will be pared to the bone if necessary, but a further reduction of the Board's rate will necessitate the use of the special emergency funds provided by the Government for use where foreign lines threaten a rate war, and the rate war involving the use of the taxpayer's money will probably meet with popular disapproval. Moreover, as the Isthmian Line is one of the factors in the Calcutta trade, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, such a war will mean use of Government funds against the trade of the private American Corporation.—Reuter's Special.

## BAN ON PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

### MAHATMAS SON REFUSED ADMISSION

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. M. M. Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, was as a Press representative (he edits "Indian Opinion") refused admission to the meeting.—Reuter.

## R. I. F. SEA-PLANES

### LEAVE FOR COCHIN.

MANGALORE, Dec. 29.

The Royal air force flying boats left for Cochin this morning at 11-15. The weather was quite normal. Large crowds of eager spectators assembled at the Bunder to view their departure. Indeed, all roads led to the back water where the seaplanes were anchored during the past two

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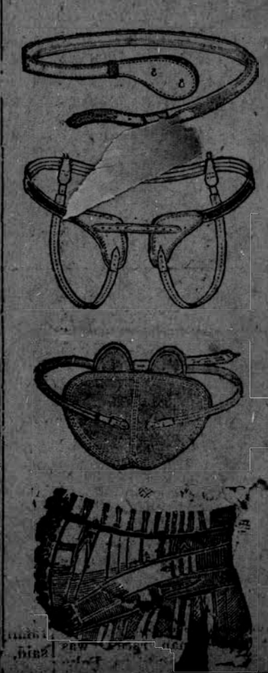

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## LORD HEADLEY AT AHMADIYA CONFERENCE

### ATHEISM AND ANARCHY IN EUROPE

### ISLAM-THE BEST AUTIDOTE

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Replying to an address presented by the fourteenth annual gathering of the Ahmadiya Anjuma-e-Isbaat-Islam at Lahore Lord Headley said he wished to dissociate himself from all so-called sects of Islam. He belonged to none of them and deprecated the ways of those who denounced other Muslims as being out of the pale of Islam simply because they differed from them in certain matters. He was a Muslim pure and simple and followed the Kuran and Sunnah and needed no more. He was glad that in the propagation of Islam the Ahmadiya Anjuman, Lahore had taken the same attitude and had directed its activities above sectarian differences. As a westerner he foresaw the danger of loosening the bonds of restraint which all religions insisted on. There might be a general western debacle in the direction of atheism and anarchy and he suggested that this might be checked by the spread of Islam. In his opinion the principles of Islam were all comprehensive and all sufficing.

CHRISTIANS AND ISLAM.

It gave him great pleasure that there was a marked change in the attitude of the average Christian in the west towards Islam. He did not speak too strongly when he said that hundreds of thousands of so-called Christians in the British Isles and elsewhere were at this moment longing for a faith capable of diffusing an atmosphere of light reality and truth. Such a faith, he said, was Islam, and let them lose no time in presenting it to their brethren all over the world. He had no wish to make any attack on any religion as there was so much good in all but he thought that it was allowable to present Islam to the world as the most free from improbabilities and absurdities.

In his address, Muhammad Ali, President of the Anjuman welcomed Lord Headley to Lahore and gave a brief sketch of the service the Anjuman had done to the cause of Islam. There were in India seventy million people who were looked upon as untouchables by the higher class Hindus. Their very shadow was polluting. In Islam alone lay their salvation for Islam did away with all pollutions and gave all men equal position as members of one brotherhood.—A. P.

## A BOGUS MARTYR UNMASKED

(Continued from page 8.)

a few weeks of the closing of the Assembly Sir Basil Blackett proceeded to England, it is said, to have some conversations with the India Office in order that the stockholders' scheme might be properly appreciated by the Secretary of State. He returned on the 16th December last, not after converting the Secretary of State to the merits of the stokholders' scheme but himself having been converted to the Shareholders' Bank once more. As for his resignation about which so much was heard well, his term has been extended till March 1928. We are unfeignedly glad that on the question of the Stockholders' Stunt the Secretary of State has answered Sir Basil Blackett's blandishments by a stern "no". The pros and cons of the Shareholders' Bank have been so fully discussed last September and the House had shown its attitude against it in so determined a fashion that a Shareholders' Bank can pass through the Legislative Assembly only by a miracle. The stockholders' scheme was real, red herring across the trail and with the halo of martyrdom attaching to it on account of the rumoured resignation of the Finance Member if it was rejected, there was no knowing what might have happened in September last if the Bill had been proceeded with.

**BEWARE OF NEW MOVE.**

Some people in order to spite the Bombay financiers would have cut their noses by passing the stockholders' scheme. These gentlemen will now realise that the Finance Member was after all a bogus martyr who had not sacrificed anything but who was exploiting the self-respect of the House for his own shrewd policy. Those Swarajist members who in a fit of rapturous admiration for the supposed martyrdom of Sir Basil Blackett were determined to take a leap into dark must now revise their opinion; their hero is found out as having after all the feet of clay. Sir Basil will no doubt press for the Shareholders' Bank with all the zeal of a new convert; he will even admit that there was no real difference between the Shareholders' Bank and the stockholders' scheme and he will probably twit mistaken advocates of the stockholders' scheme who may now oppose him as guilty of swallowing camels and straining at a gnat and he would not be far wrong. Truly are the advocates of the stockholders' scheme placed on the horns of a dilemma; will they yet have the courage of extricating themselves from it by throwing out the new bill unceremoniously? We can only wait and see.

## PASSENGERS TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET

### DISCUSSION IN B. B. AND C. I. RY. ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

The following subjects were discussed at the 36th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 24th November 1927:—

Overcrowding in third class carriages.

A statement showing the result of the actual count for a number of trains was circulated to the members of the Committee. In only one case was overcrowding apparent and that was not normal as th record of the next day shewed no overcrowding apparent and that was not normal as the circumstances of this case.

Re-introduction of Up and Down local trains between Bulsar and Surat.

The Chairman explained that these trains which had originally been running between Bulsar and Broach had been discontinued some time ago for the reason that the earnings from them were too low to justify their continuance. Since then, however, petitions had been received representing the inconvenience caused to people who had frequently to come to Bulsar on court and other important business and found it inconvenient to spend the night at Bulsar, and in the circumstances, the trains in question had been restored to run between Bulsar and Surat as a further trial.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

The Chairman stated that this subject was put on the agenda at the instance of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who had sent him a note with reference to the remarks that had been made by Mr. Biggs on this subject in his presidential address at the Railway Conference held in Simla in October.

The Chairman observed that this question was one of the most difficult problems that had for some years past been exercising the minds of railwaymen in India and he thanked Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas for bringing the subject forward as it was one which concerned the public.

It was decided after general discussion of various points that a statement should be submitted every six months giving information about the number of passengers and beggars separately who were detected travelling without tickets. The Chairman in closing the discussion said that special efforts were being made by all railways and the magnitude of the figures quoted by Mr. Biggs of persons actually detected travelling without tickets was probably due to these efforts. It did not necessarily mean that the evil was growing, in fact, one might reasonably suppose there had been an improvement and the number not detected had decreased.

Mr. Chamanlal G. Parekh drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the timings to which trains had been running on Dhanduka and Dharangadhra branches during the past few months were at variance with those shown in the monthly time tables and that the travelling public were put to some inconvenience. The Chairman explained that this was due to the effects of the recent floods and said that the omission brought to notice would be rectified and made a note of Mr. Parekh's suggestion for future guidance.

X'MAS CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Chamanlal G. Parekh pointed out the more favourable concessions notified by the N. W. Railway as compared with those contemplated by this Railway. The General Traffic Manager replied that this Administration had decided to allow the same concessions as last year and that so far as this Railway was concerned there appeared no good reason for departing from them.

OPENING OF ELECTRIFICATION.

The Chairman stated that H. E. The Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to open the electrification on 5th January 1928. He briefly described the proposed programme of the ceremony.

## SATYAGRAHA AT MAHAD

### HUGE PROCESSION MARCHES ROUND THE TANK

MAHAD, Dec. 29.

In connection with the Mahad Satyagraha Conference of Untouchables a huge procession marched round the tank of nearly five thousand people participating in the procession.—Free Press.

New York.—Ten million dollars' worth of gold bullion shipped to France is destined for the Bank of France according to French newspapers, Forthcoming stabilisation of the franc.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

Paris.—The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate from five per cent.—Reuter's Special.


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## DISTRESS IN KATHIAWAR

### DISQUIETING REPORTS

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 28.

Disquieting reports are received concerning the damage caused to crops in the villages under Morvi, Wankaner, Gondal, Amreli, Jetpur, Wadhwan and Vala, which had more or less heavy showers on December 17, 18 and 19. In places where the assessment in kind has not yet been replaced by the widely prevalent Vighoti or cash assessment system the loss sustained by the cultivators, whose harvested crops were lying exposed in the barn-yards, has been considerable as the downpour was as heavy as it was unexpected. Small domestic animals and poultry have been decimated by the untimely showers and the excessive cold by which they were followed, in the tract known as "Wanchal."

The damage done to harvested crops stored in the open Khalavads at Rajkot, Sardhar, and elsewhere has been particularly severe. The loss to the cultivators could have been obviated if the share due to the Rajkot State had been weighed with requisite promptness, and the cultivators had thereby marketed their agricultural produce before they were forestalled by the mofussil corn-dealers. In twenty villages near Navi Bunder in the Porbunder State the outturn of "Kulan" has been very abundant. The State share will shortly be purchased by the local merchants and much needless harassment will be caused to the cultivators and bullocks in taking it to Porbunder.

## NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

### OPENED AT DA...

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 27.

The Lieutenant Secretary Mr. Kama, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Portuguese India performed the opening ceremony of the new building of Gujarati School at Dan recently constructed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 40,000 defrayed from a gift by Bai Parbai, the deceased wife of Seth Bhagwandas Luxmichand. An interesting programme of dialogues and recitations was gone through by the school children, after which Mr. Kama presented on behalf of the trustees of late Bai Parbai, a gold medal and gold chain to the Head Master, a gold medal to each of the two assistant masters, and silver medals to some three hundred school children.

The reciters received in addition a sum of Rs. 18 presented by Mr. Kakubhai, while the heirs of the late Bai Jhamakbai donated Rs. 51 towards the education fund.

The new school building is very commodious and the teachers' quarters are also built in its neighbourhood.

## POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY

### THE RIGHT TO VOTE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 28.

Some interesting points were raised at a meeting of the Poona Suburban Municipality when the members of the Board considered the applications of certain persons in its area who claimed the right to vote under the Municipal franchise, which is confined to the payment of Rs. 12 per annum.

The President Nawab Rookh Shah in opening the proceedings read a list of those who claimed the privilege and the objections to their inclusion by the Returning Officer, Mr. C. C. Dalal, the Municipality's Chief Officer.

The matter was then thrown open for discussion. In explaining the grounds on which objection was taken the President pointed out that in the case of certain tenants living on an estate they were debarred as they paid no rent. In the case of an applicant who claimed the right to include his name in the voters' list on the ground that he paid rent to the owner of the land on the new Bandhurda Town Planning Scheme, he remarked that as the latter had not paid the compensation for the land acquired, the applicant was disqualified.

In objecting to the inclusion of the tenants Mr. Framroz Chenai pointed out that servants known as mali and others, who lived on their master's property and did not pay taxes could not claim the right to vote under the Electoral Rules.

Mr. Mahdeshwar urged that under section 11, rule 7 (b) the master paid the tax the servant ... entitled to vote as he was dwelling on the premises. In explaining the rule the Returning Officer said that by a "dwelling house" the most suitable in which the voter lives. ... and the servants ... only ... the rights if they ... to the ... Dwelling house ... and ... relate to the main building and outhouses as a whole on which the property was assessed in the municipal registers. Mr. Jhangir Peston thought the ... pleas ... be outhouses such as the ... dhobi etc., had not the right to ... though in the case of the landlord's agent who lived on the estate, though not in the house itself, the case was different. Finally it was resolved that the Returning Officer be instructed to approach the Collector with a view to finding out whether the occupiers of outhouses under Section 11, Rule 7, Clause (b) of the Electoral Rules had the right to vote.

## CATTLE-EXHIBITION AT WAI

### MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WAI, Dec. 27.

As previously announced in papers a big exhibition of cattle, freed from the butchers' hands by the volunteers of the 'Shree Govardhan Sansthas,' arranged by Gobhakta Shreeman Swami Chaunde Maharaj of Wai, was held at Wai on the Tuesday and Wednesday the 20th and 21st of December, 1927.

The President carefully examined the large herd of cattle that had come from over about 50 villages adjacent to Wai. The President explained in Hindi the importance of conservation and advised the farmers to listen to what Shree Chaunde Maharaj had been telling them all these 22 years. He eulogised the generous attempts of Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Javeri, the President of the Bombay Jeevdaya Mandal, and exhorted all Gorakshani Sansthas to co-operate and by division of labour assist each other institution for the cause of protecting the cow.

Next day, many speakers, Messrs. S. S. Patwardhan, Editor, Gorakshan, Chitnavis, Haji of Kheda, Shree Satgaru Bapusaheb Maharaj of Chatal, Shree Swami ... Javeri, Pandharinath Sheth Gopinath Sansthan ... and about two merits of the cattle, and about the exhibition. Mr. ..., Divisional Inspector of Cattle ..., along with his other colleagues ... called the cattle for the distribution of gifts and ... 150 for cows ... Rs. 200 in Khanderao ... other amounts of about 50 ... in Khandesh for the wives of the farmers ... District Magistrate Mr. ... Rao ... and ... of the exhibition and that the function terminated amidst ... of Shree Gomata ... Shree Krishna ki Jay."

## PRO-COMMISSION MOVE

Mr. ... Hamid Fahad Khan and some other Muslim signatories say in a manifesto:—

"A manifesto has been recently issued by some Muslim gentlemen, emphatically endorsing the so-called "all-India Manifesto" issued by Mr. ... Ajmal Khan. We are compelled to issue this reminder because these gentlemen have no right to speak in the name of the Muslim community neither has Mr. Jinnah any right to speak in the name of the Musalmans of the whole of India. By this manifesto we wish to remove the wrong impression that the Musalmans of Bombay are in favour of boycotting the Royal Commission. Disagreeing with that suggestion of so-called signatories, we take this opportunity of stating that the Musalmans are not in favour of boycotting the Commission. On the other hand the Musalmans are tired of pro-Hindu-Muslim leaders as well as the anti-Government ones. They mean to follow independent leaders, who do not desire to grind their own axe.

"We heartily support the manifestoes that are issued by the leaders of the Musalmans in Punjab and Bengal against the boycott of the Simon Commission.

"We also heartily support and approve the action of the Punjab leaders of the Punjab in holding the annual meeting of the All-India Muslim League in Lahore. We further condemn the action of Mr. Jinnah and his party in splitting the Muslim community by holding another unlawful session at Calcutta."


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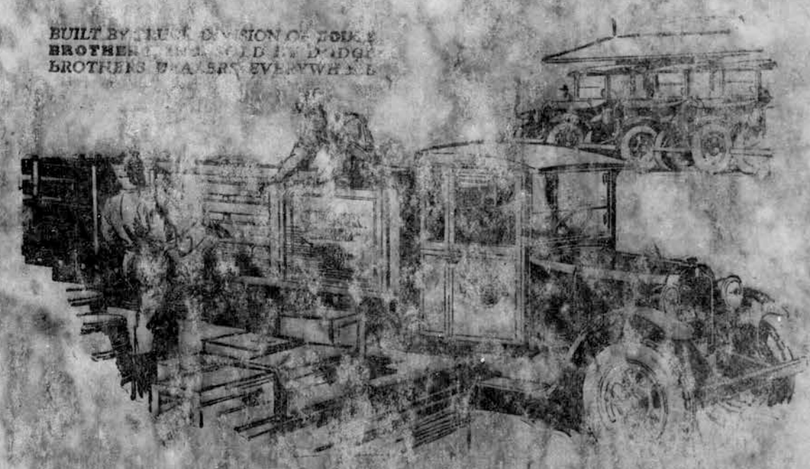


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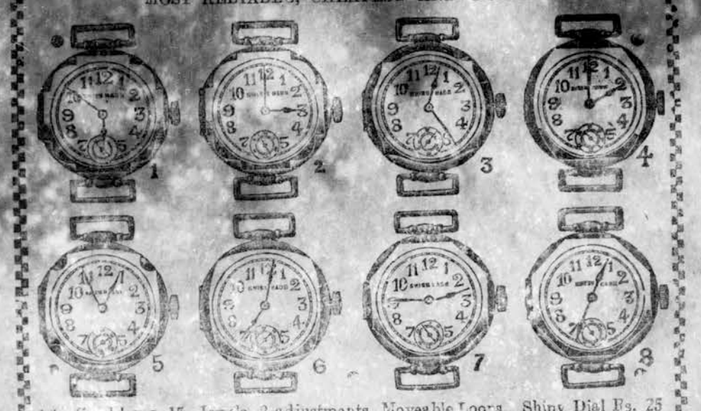


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